The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873. NUMBER 232.

ARKANSAS LANDS.

BEST THING IN THE WEST

3,000,000 ACRES LANDS IN THE

Upper Arkansas Valley,

THE FINEST PORTION OF KANSAS, consisting of the Alternate sections granted by Government for the construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The intermediate lands are subject to Homestead and Preemption.

The facts about this grant are: Eleven years' credit, low interest, title perfect, 640 acres in a body, and said lands watered, plenty of rain fall, and just at the right season. Free transportation to those making the purchase land. For Pamphlet and information apply to

C. H. PRATT, AGENT, 241 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
Or to A. E. TOUSALIN, LAND MANAGER, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently purchased a mill), we have ordered for sale at auction for next 30 days a part of our real estate at a bargain:

100x150 feet, on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., with substantial two-building running whole lot.

165x150 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.

50 feet on Lake-st., with house, next door Douglas-place.

Block 36, Canalport.

Block 39, Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 21, 39, 13.

E. ½ of Blocks 15 and 17, same subdivision.

40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.

40 acres in n. e. ¼ s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.

10 acres being Block 3 in Hundley's Subdivision of w. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, ½ of Blocks 11 and 13, and all of Block 17, s. s. s. Sec. 35, 40, 13.

2 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13.

2 acres in n. e. ¼ s. w. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.

160 acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38 13.

Lots 1 and 2 in front fronting north side of canal, Sec. 1, 38, 13.

Lots 1 to 4 in Smith's Subdivision.

120 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.

ADAM SMITH & SON,
Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

Twenty acres in northeast fac. 11, 39, 13. This has a frontage of 1,160 feet on Central Park Boulevard, and can be subdivided and retailed at a large profit. It is a safe speculation. Will divide it if sold soon.

MEAD & COE, 122 LaSalle-st.

For the First Time in the Market!

A NEW SUBDIVISION,

Between Division-st. and North-av.,

for sale by JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. The Lincoln and Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood-st., Girard-st., and Elk Grove-st. The prices are such as to make this a profitable investment. The boulevard connecting Lincoln-av. with Humboldt Park, Milwaukee-av. will be completed this spring. Gas, water, and sewerage are already in. Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property

in Sections 28, 27, and 33, Town 39, Range 13, and at Evanston and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-aves., east of Douglas Park. Loans negotiated on city real estate.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Two offices suitable for Banking, Insurance, or Real Estate, with fire-proof vaults; also high basements, well lighted, and suites of offices, in 2d, 3d, and 4th stories of building, Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Apply to

W. S. CARVER,
Room No. 4, 46 South Clark-st.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,

Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

Northwest corner of State and Harrison-sts., two handsome lots, well lighted, suitable for any first-class business. Size of lots 50 each. Rent reasonable for a good tenant. Inquire on premises.

FOR RENT.

Store corner Madison and Carpenter-sts., 30x80, with vaults, and everything complete; 17-foot ceiling. Rent low to right party.

D. COLE & SON,
House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO LET.

The large hall in fourth story of Andrews' Building, suitable for a lodge. Rent low. Apply to agent in same building.

MEAD & COE,
122 LaSalle-st., Andrews' Building.

TO RENT,

THE ELEGANT STORE, MNS. NO. 199 West Madison-st., third door from Halsted. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPOTS

Of oil, grease, chimney-soot, ice cream, etc., taken out of the most delicate material without cleaning the whole garment, or removing trimmings.

A. SCHWARZ,
The Original Importer of the Industry.

264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

Spring Styles.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO

Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Bath Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO

For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 10 cents.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

SAPOLIO

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FURNITURE.

WE OFFER

For the next thirty days our fine and extensive stock of Cottage Furniture at Retail. Manufactured by us, and warranted. We make a specialty of

COTTAGE PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,

And get them up in great variety of colors and style of workmanship, with or without marble. We manufacture them, also, in coloring to match furniture and carpets of rooms, and get them up to order if desired.

In calling the attention of the public to our goods, we feel justified in saying that, in having the facilities for manufacturing goods at the lowest possible cost, we can guarantee good bargains to the purchaser.

We also manufacture Walnut Bed-Room Suits.

Remember our Sale at Retail for the next thirty days.

SWAN, CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Cottage Furniture.

211 and 213 Monroe-st., Chicago.

HOTELS.

Final Announcement!

THE

SHERMAN HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Will positively be thrown open to the traveling world

On Thursday, the 10th inst.,

When the FINEST HOTEL IN AMERICA will be in complete order to receive its guests.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, &c.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

We collect everything collectable in city or country without charge unless we collect, and no attorneys to employ. Don't be swindled by some of your correspondents. Let me publish to you; those who credit. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 147 Madison-st.

$50,000

To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. HALL, GOLDEN, Banker, 151 East Randolph-st.

PRINTING.

NOTE, LETTER,

AND

Bill Heads,

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.

Lease, stock, and fixtures of a retail dry goods store, in a first-class location, on South Side, established a number of years, and doing an excellent business, for sale or exchange for cash or real estate. Owner going to Europe. For particulars, apply to

A. LOEB & BRO.,
138 LaSalle-st.

SURVEYORS

Instruments at J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Opticians,

82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

EYE AND EAR.

Diseases and Deformities of these important organs an exclusive specialty. Surgery and Office,

200 West Madison-st.

DR. J. B. WALKER.

ELECTRICIAN.

DR. JOHN A. CLARK

Has opened his New Parlors in the St. Julien Building, 139 Dearborn-st., for the scientific Electrical treatment of the sick. Best city references.

BUSINESS CARD.

AYRES & EOFF,

Real Estate and Loan Agents,

have removed to 94 Washington-st., southeast corner of Dearborn.

ENOS AYRES. J. HENRY EOFF.

EDUCATIONAL.

IMMANUEL HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL. Spring term begins April 14. For information, address the Principal, MRS. E. R. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

THE EVENING WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE TRADE

FOR

CHICAGO MERCHANTS,

BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Evening Wisconsin.

THE MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN is the oldest and leading newspaper in that city. It has the largest circulation in the city of any newspaper. Prints three editions daily. Advertisements run through all three editions.

Eight passenger trains daily leave Milwaukee for Chicago, many of which arrive in time to come to Chicago and return the same day. Hundreds of Milwaukee people come to Chicago every day to make purchases. For both the Wholesale and Retail trade it will pay to advertise in THE EVENING WISCONSIN at the reduced rates.

Orders may be sent direct to Milwaukee, or left at our Chicago Office, 154 Monroe-st., with Chicago Newspaper Union.

Send samples of ruins before, and then try the experiment of advertising for Milwaukee business, by cards to

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
MILWAUKEE.

RATES.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:

One Day	$ 3	One Month	$ 8 25
One Week	1 65	Three Months	21 45

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:

One Day	$ 1 65	One Month	$ 4 50
One Week	3 00	Three Months	12 00

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:

One Day	$ 1 20	One Month	$ 6 00
One Week	2 25	Three Months	15 00

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:

One Day	$ 1 50	One Month	$ 7 50
One Week	3 00	Three Months	20 00

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:

One Day	$ 2 25	One Month	$ 9 00
One Week	4 50	Three Months	25 00

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:

One Day	$ 3 00	One Month	$ 12 00
One Week	6 00	Three Months	34 00

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee.

ADVERTISING.

HOW TO GET THE

Most Advertising

FOR THE

Least Money.

For the Accommodation of the Chicago

WHOLESALE TRADE,

We have made up a list of papers in this and adjoining States which we entitle the

CHICAGO

TRADE LIST,

CONTAINING

FIVE HUNDRED

BEST SELECTED

COUNTRY PAPERS.

All in the Region Tributary to this City.

These 500 papers are local weeklies, read by every merchant in the counties where published, and nearly every county in the States below mentioned is represented in the list.

It is an indisputable fact that it is not only pleasant to a country merchant to see a city house advertise in his local paper, but also that such house is more favorably heard and frequently called upon to prove its claims, which is just what the Chicago merchant, who advertises, desires to do.

We especially invite dealers in

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, DRUGS, CONFECT'NERY, FRUITS, JEWELRY, ROOFING, SCALES, SEW'G MACH., ENGINES, WAGONS, UPHOLSTERY, TEAS & SPICES, PIANOS, &c., &c., &c.

TO MAKE TRIAL OF THE

CHICAGO TRADE LIST.

The location of these Papers is as follows:

IN ILLINOIS	155
" IOWA	90
" INDIANA	70
" MICHIGAN	70
" WISCONSIN	50
" MISSOURI	25
" MINNESOTA	20
" KANSAS and NEBRASKA	20
	500

RATES OF

An advertisement this size (6 lines) in this list, one insertion, for Twelve Dollars.

ADVERTISING

The cost of inserting this advertisement or its equal in size, (6 lines agate) one month in the Chicago Trade List is only $102. A single customer's business will more than pay for it.

IN THE

You will have to pay for an inch one month, (size of this) in the Chicago Trade List, only $252, or just 50 cents per paper. This is cheapness itself.

CHICAGO

TRADE LIST.

The little country paper is the best read paper in the world. If you doubt it, you can easily satisfy yourself as to results.

For estimates and further particulars, call upon, or address

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

Advertising Agents,

Kendall Building, cor. Dearborn and Washington Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

AN ADVERTISEMENT

This size, 3 inches, can be inserted in the Chicago Trade List of 500 select weekly papers, tributary to Chicago, for only $603, or only $1.01 per paper. Nothing cheaper or more effective could be devised.

WASHINGTON.

Result of the Reduction in Taxation Last Year.

Large Excess in Receipts Over the Estimates in Every Department.

Secretary Richardson Has No Sympathy for Wall Street.

Congressman Finkelnburg Refuses His Share of the Salary Grab.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATIONAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—When Congress, a year ago, reduced taxation about fifty millions, it was predicted that the National Treasury would be crippled. Even Gov. Boutwell thought $30,000,000 or $35,000,000 would be a large reduction. It appears, however, from the receipts from customs duties and internal revenue taxes, that the income will far exceed the estimate for the present fiscal year. The amount estimated for receipts from internal revenue was $75,000,000. With nearly three months of the fiscal year remaining, they are upwards of $83,000,000. The increase in the amount of customs duties over the estimates are proportionately the largest. It is believed that, notwithstanding the heavy reduction in taxation, the revenues of the Government this year will be equal, at least, to those of last year.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S POLICY.

It appears that the so-called outside pressure said to have been brought to bear upon Secretary Richardson in favor of issuing additional greenbacks, comes mainly from Wall street brokers and speculators, and it is for this reason that the Secretary had not paid any attention to them. To any appeals that may come from legitimate business men touching the action of the Government and its effect upon business, the Secretary will give all due attention, though he does not indicate what he would do. He is of opinion, however, that a fresh issue of currency would not afford permanent relief to the business interests of the country.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION will soon adjourn its session from this city to Newport, Rhode Island, for the summer. It is estimated that under this Commission British claimants will be awarded about $5,000,000. With the Geneva award, this will still leave a large balance from England in favor of the United States.

WILL NOT HAVE IT.

Representative Finkelnburg, of Missouri, adds his name to the list of those Congressmen who refuse to participate in the salary grab. To-day he enclosed his check to the Secretary of the Treasury for his retroactive extra pay, amounting to about $5,000, with the request that it be covered into the Treasury.

MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Judge Merrick, of Maryland, who made such a favorable impression in the House during the debate on the Credit Mobilier report, is now mentioned favorably among the candidates to succeed Senator Hamilton from that State. His talents and integrity are of such a high order as to induce the belief that his chances are the best of any of the ten yet mentioned.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Judge Robert Ould, formerly Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, is being pressed by the Conservatives in Virginia as a candidate for Governor to succeed the present incumbent, Walker. The campaign in Virginia this summer promises to be very exciting, especially as the Republicans carried the State last year. Col. Mosely proposes to hold himself aloof in the impending contest, claiming that it is a fight which involves no principle, but simply the spoils of office.

COLORED JURORS.

It was the common belief here when Tom Wright, the recently convicted colored murderer, was placed on trial, that, because of the fact that six colored men were on the jury, no verdict could be rendered in his case. The injustice shown to the colored jurors by this statement is manifested by the fact that, in twenty minutes after retiring, or in just the time requisite to take a ballot, the jury came to the unanimous verdict of guilty. In fact, Wright declares that he should have fared better with a white jury. These colored jurors have certainly shown a disposition to enforce the law and punish crime regardless of clannish considerations that white jurors do not always display.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

There is quite a breeze among some of the colored people, because of the action of the new Board of Trustees of colored schools in rescinding the resolution of the former Board for the purchase of a portrait of Senator Sumner. This revision was based on the ground that such action was not taken out of a want of respect for Mr. Sumner, but because it was not proper to devote school funds to such a purpose. However, the Trustees authorized a subscription to be taken among the colored people of the district to pay for the portrait.

[To the Associated Press.]

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Walkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y., making, in all, dividends of 50 per cent.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

There will be some appointments made of Deputy Collectors in some of the large internal revenue districts, which will be selected from among the Assistant Assessors.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

A dispatch from Laredo, Texas, April 1, says the United States Frontier Commission were at New Laredo. The Mexican Commission had held a joint session with the American Commission on the subject of the disturbances.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court decided the case of Ravener vs. Woodruff, that a promissory note given for a consideration in war bonds, issued by the Arkansas Secession Convention, is void and illegal. The Court also decided in the case of the United States vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that it is not within the power of Congress to tax a municipal corporation, viz., the mortgage held by the City of Baltimore on said road, as security for bonds issued in its aid; and also, that it was not the intention of the Internal Revenue laws to tax the property of such corporations.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President is expected to return here tomorrow afternoon.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At the legislative inquiry into the Erie Railway affairs to-day, a letter was read from John Williamson and Frederick S. Grammer, ex-clerks, promising to show, if the books were produced, that the Company's statement of freight and passenger earnings was grossly exaggerated. After reading the letter the clerks were called and testified that, while they could not point out specific inaccuracies in the absence of the books, they were satisfied that the returns of agents were "cooked," that a dividend might be declared, as the earnings of the road in 1872 were not as large as in 1871.

Henry T. Antes related a conversation with President Watson after the last day of the examination, the point of which was that Mr. Watson offered him a lucrative position in the Erie office, which Antes said he considered as an attempt to bribe him. Mr. Beach, counsel for O'Doherty, stated that his client was now perfectly satisfied that the accounts of the Company had not been falsified, and the present management was honest and reliable. Oliver W. Cooke and Col. Dunan, Auditors of the Erie Company testified that statement of the net earnings on which the dividend was declared, was from actual and apparently correct returns.

Railroad News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Committee, Vice-President Rice, of Maine; Mr. Morehead, of Philadelphia; Frederick Billings, of Vermont; and Engineer-in-Chief W. Milnor Roberts, return this morning to the East, having completed, on the favorable terms before estimated, the cost and arrangements for the extension of the road northward during the present year, to a practical connection between the road already completed and the waters of Puget Sound. The contractors, on Saturday, by telegraph, put men at work on the line. With this railroad connection effected the entire railroad system of Oregon, as well as the navigable waters of the Columbia, are put in connection by rail with the waters of Puget Sound. The committee deemed it inexpedient to press the immediate prosecution of the work on the part of the line between the upper navigable waters of the Columbia River and Lake Pond d'Oreille. Among other reasons, on this portion of the route it is necessary to make arrangements in the fall for getting out cross-ties and bridge timber, which can only be obtained in the mountains in the winter, and must be floated down during the spring rise of the stream.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 7.—The Wisconsin & Lake Superior Railroad Company made a proposition to the Common Council to build a railroad from Oshkosh north to New London, the City to furnish bonds to the amount of $150,000, payable in annual instalments of $15,000. When the road is completed to a point intersecting the Wisconsin Central, $70,000 to be delivered to the Company; when completed to the intersection of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad, $50,000 more, and the remainder when the road reaches New London, the City to receive stock of the Company to the amount of $150,000.

ATHENS, Ill., April 7.—The preliminary survey of the new Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad was completed to Aurora on last Saturday evening. The route is through Warrenville, and about three miles north of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track. It is to be a three-foot gauge road.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

The Investigation of the Disaster by the Canadian Authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Among the sixty bodies recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic, yesterday, was that of a powerfully-built Scotchman, named Murray, who was on his way to Chicago, where he has two daughters.

One of the saddest stories yet told is that of Wm. Glenfield, of Chicago. He is a dark, slight-built young man, and has his foot and arm swathed in bandages. He was one of the few who escaped from the after-steerage. About three years ago he was employed as a mason in Devonshire, England. He was engaged to be married, but he was not prosperous, and the wedding was deferred from time to time. At length Glenfield determined to cast his fortune in the New World, and renewing their vows the young couple separated. In Chicago Glenfield found an abundance of employment, and rapidly saved money. Shortly after the first he found himself able to return to England and claim his bride. For three long years the Devonshire girl had never wavered in her devotion to her absent lover, and on his return she joyfully became his wife, and a fortnight afterward the newly wedded pair set sail in the ill-fated Atlantic for America, taking numerous articles with which to furnish a home, three boxes containing plated ware, linen, and other things for the equipment of their home in Chicago. When the vessel struck the rock, Glenfield had been lying awake for half an hour. His young wife, who was sleeping by his side, awoke, and he told her they had come to anchor in Halifax harbor. Not a moment afterward, some one shouted that the ship was on the rocks, and Mrs. Glenfield asked her husband to go on deck and see what was the matter. He accordingly ascended the companion ladder and gained deck, little thinking he had looked his last upon his wife. On his attempting to re-enter the cabin, he found the water pouring in so rapidly as to render his return impossible. No hope remained for the doomed passengers below, and almost distracted, Glenfield ascended the hurricane deck, and, to save himself from being washed overboard, he seized a davit. A moment afterward a tremendous wave dashed the boat against the davit and crushed his arm terribly. The boat was torn from its lashings and carried away with four of the crew, who were in it. Notwithstanding his injuries, Glenfield contrived to climb into the mizzen rigging, and there he remained four hours. He then got into the main rigging and had taken a position lower down, when two men beside him died of cold, and several, becoming exhausted, dropped into the sea.

[To the Associated Press.]

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—The investigation into the steamship Atlantic disaster was resumed this morning. Cornelius L. Brady, the Third officer, made a statement. After telling the story of the position of the vessel, when it was decided to run for Halifax, he said that he was in bed when the ship struck. It not being his watch, and he rushed on deck and, being obliged to take to the rigging, worked his way forward and made a communication with the crowd on the rock, as previously related. Nothing was said or done to impede the passengers coming on deck. Do not know what the speed was when the vessel struck. The Captain did all that any man could do to save life. He could distinctly see and hear him from the rock ordering himself. From my knowledge and experience of crews, that of the Atlantic was far better physically and fully as well disciplined as the average.

At the close of his examination, Mr. Brady stated on oath that the stories of the robbing of the dead were entirely untrue.

John Bruce, Fourth Officer of the Atlantic, testified that he left Captain at 8 o'clock on Monday directed him to steer by the compass to north 34 east for Halifax; was then running 7 knots; the coal was increased afterwards, and at 4 o'clock the speed was 9 knots; at midnight the Third Officer told me the distance to Sambro light was 45 miles, the ship having run 122 miles since noon; the ship was running nine knots at midnight; at 1:30 the wind was northwest with a little swell; the lead was all on the bridge ready for sounding; between 1:30 and the time the ship struck I was on the saloon deck about ten feet below the bridge; I told the Captain's boy not to call him till 2, and the Second Officer told him he would call the Captain; the second mate was on the bridge; the night was cloudy but not thick; before I left the deck I went to the weather side and looked for the lights, but could not see anything but the open sea; about half an hour after, the ship struck; did not see the boy call the Captain, because I knew the ship did not run anything like 9 miles; all the officers knew we were running; to make shore; no one in my hearing told the Second Officer that the distance had been run; one of the Quartermasters asked me if he should go to the mainyard to look for land; I told him it was too soon; I did not hear the rout of the sea on shore, probably because of the noise of the engines; we must have been a good mile from Sennant Point when we run in, but I neither saw the breakers nor heard the rout; I was in the steerage at the time; had not looked at the chart, and did not know the coast; to my knowledge nothing was done to prevent the passengers coming on decks the Captain did everything he could to save life; none of the officers spoke of heaving to a lead, or stopping the ship; the sails were not hove on account of the closeness of the ship, and certainty of seeing the light; don't think the vessel, after she struck, was aground astern; went below at a quarter to 3 to inspect the steerage; returned when that duty was performed; the door between the wheel-house and chart-room was open at 3 o'clock; the Captain was within six feet of the man at the wheel; the crew worked well; the Captain and other officers were attentive and efficient, and all temperate men; no cards or other games were allowed; it is not true the Captain was playing cards half an hour before the ship struck.

William Hogan, a steerage passenger, testified that he went to bed at 9 o'clock the night of the disaster, and remained till 2:30; I then left the upper deck, and for a while walked up and down, near the engine-room; heard the watch call out 3 o'clock, and then went below; before doing so, I looked out on the side afterward found to be nearest to land; the sea was light; neither saw nor heard anything to indicate the close proximity of land; was almost immediately after I laid down a second time I heard a fearful crash; the windows were instantaneously opened; I looked out through the port-hole and saw the rock; a companion and myself made our way to the second deck; don't know how we got up, as the concussion had knocked the companion ladder away; some passengers cried out below; "The doors are closed," but I think they had in the hurry missed the place where the doors were; I found it very hard to get out; I positively believe a great many more would have been saved had the means of exit been more ample; there is, I think, only room for one to get out at a time.

Joseph Carroll, an able seaman, testified: I was on the lookout forward of the bridge; knew we were making the land, and the coast is dangerous; the ship was going about ten knots; eight or nine minutes before she struck I saw the breakers first, and then the land on the starboard bow; I sung out "Breakers ahead" to the officers on the bridge; I did not hear the breakers at all; I stood about thirty yards from the bridge; am sure my cry was heard by the Second Officer; don't think that, even if the engines had been reversed, the ship could have been prevented striking.

Patrick Kiely, an able seaman, testified: I was on the lookout on the bridge with the Second Officer, when I saw breakers; I called out, "Breakers or ice ahead!" One of the Quartermasters saw them at the same time, and told the Second Officer, who immediately gave the signal full power astern; heard no noise of breakers; as near as I can judge, the ship was within a quarter of a mile of the breakers when I first saw them.

Quartermaster Thomas, in the course of his testimony, repeats the words he addressed to the Second Officer, and said the latter replied he was not the Captain, and I was not the mate, and he could do as he pleased. Thomas then asked the Fourth Officer if he should go to the main-yard and look for the land, and was answered, "It is of no use;" witness told the Fourth Officer he did not feel the land until she struck upon it; the Captain was called at 3:10; he didn't appear at first, and the witness told the Second Officer he had better shake him, and get him up; just then Carroll cried out, "Ice ahead!" witness left the wheel and ran to the door; saw the white foam and ice; ran back to the wheel, put the helm hard a starboard, then ran to the telegraph connecting with the engine-room, but at that instant she struck.

Chief Engineer Foxley testified that at noon on the 31st of March there were 127 tons of coal on board, the expenditure of the previous day having been 60 tons. The ship was 480 miles from Sandy Hook and 170 miles from Halifax. The barometer was falling. All the officers agreed to the Captain's proposition to put about 100 tons of coal aboard at Liverpool, and there were 120 tons remaining [illegible] making a total of 967 tons. We used about 90 tons before starting on the voyage. The average daily consumption was 60 tons. The consumption was greater than usual, because the coal was mixed English and Welsh. We consensed about the same quantity this time as on the last voyage. On that voyage we had a much larger quantity, probably 1,200 or 1,300 tons. Were out thirteen days, and had 125 tons when we reached New York. Previous to the last voyage we had all Welsh coal.

The Agent of the Associated Press had an interview to-day with Capt. Williams on several points brought out during the investigation.

Reporter—How do you account for the extraordinary consumption of coal? The English managers say the Atlantic had a much larger quantity on board than she usually consumed.

Williams—Probably that is true as to the quantity, but about half of it was English, which is of inferior quality, whereas we generally use Welsh coal. Had all the coal been Welsh, the quantity would have been more than sufficient to carry us to New York.

Reporter—What about the provisions?

Williams—We had an ample supply of all stores except salt fish for the Catholic passengers. On the Friday previous to the wreck they had commenced of a scarcity of fish.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—The divers at work to-day report the vessel as unusually quiet. Two of them went into No. 4 hatch, but found no light. On the upper deck the passengers and cargo are so much mixed that the bodies cannot be got at. Two girls were found lying in their beds in the lower after-steerage. Holes will be blown in the ship to facilitate the recovery of the bodies and cargo.

Eleven bodies were got to-day, of which five were grappled. Up to to-night 226 have been recovered. None of those found recently were cabin passengers.

The reports in the press respecting a light at Cape Prospect being mistaken for that of Sankey are false. There is no such light on Cape Prospect. Nobody on board the Atlantic saw any such light in approaching the coast.

SPRINGFIELD.

Consolidation of Organization — Fair against — Mush-and-Milk Festival — City Politics — Fiscal Morals of a Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—Statements were filed and license issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Lill & Butters Chicago Matting Company, capital stock $150,000, and the Jansen Excelsior Tuck Manufacturing Company of Chicago. This Company has reduced its capital stock to $50,000.

Gov. Beveridge to-day pardoned James Blair, convicted of robbing in the Cook County Criminal Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary in 1871 for nine years.

The ladies of this city, on whom the management of our Home for the Friendless depend, realized from their mush-and-milk festival, given at the Executive Mansion last Thursday evening, $438.75. This makes a little over $2,000 which they have secured for the institution by their enterprise this winter. The Home is now out of debt, and has sufficient money in the treasury to carry on the institution for three or four months.

Both parties now have their tickets for municipal offices before the people. The Liberals head their ticket with the name of Charles E. Hay, a well-known business man of this city, for Mayor, and the Republicans for the same office offer John E Roberts, popularly known as the chaplain-ey politician, having been in all political parties and on all sides of all political questions within the last eight years. It is conceded that the Liberals will carry the city, the only question being as to the Republican.

Henry Potts, the printer who fell from the platform on the second story of the Journal office on Saturday last, died yesterday at noon. He was never conscious after the fall. He was buried by his fellow printers, having no friends in this city, and no one here had any knowledge of his friends. He had been in the city about a year.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Snowing this morning in Minnesota, and on Lake Superior; raining at Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Montreal. Generally cloudy throughout the North and West. Thermometer at San Francisco, 57; at Corinne, Utah, 28; Cheyenne, 70; Omaha, 32; Duluth, 24; Alpena, 36; Chicago, 42; Buffalo, 50; Quebec, 23; New York, 40; Washington, 54; New Orleans, 70; St. Louis, 47; Cincinnati, 50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Probabilities: The low barometer in Arkansas extends northeastward to the Ohio Valley on Tuesday. Southeasterly winds, cloudy, and rainy weather prevail in the Gulf States. For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southerly winds, and cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy weather, and, possibly, light rain, except in Virginia and Maryland, where partly cloudy weather, without rain, is more probable. For the Lower Lakes, falling temperature, northwest and northeast winds with cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley and Illinois, falling barometer, northwest winds, cloudy, and rainy. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, fresh to brisk winds, and cold, cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for New Orleans and Mobile.

The Modocs.

YREKA, April 7.—Rosebrough reached Tule Lake Camp this morning. On Friday, the Commissioners met Capt. Jack and other of the Modoc Chiefs in council. Jack and Schonchin reiterated their determination to remain in that country, or would go to a reservation in this State. Rosebrough thinks Jack is frightened, and will surrender. The troops are closing around them.

Thomas McMillan, Assistant Surgeon and chief medical officer of the expedition, died suddenly in camp on Sunday.

Suppression of a Great Organ.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, April 7.—The *Daily Republican*, edited by the Postmaster of this place, suspended on Saturday, after an unhappy life of 8 months.

THE POLICE.

How Last Year's Appropriation for Police Stations and Engine Houses Was Expended.

Superintendent Washburn Requests the Removal of Sergeants Douglass, Macauley, Rehm, and Beschoff.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon for police business, President Mason in the Chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Wright were also present.

DISCIPLINING THE FORCE.

Officers William Rust and Patrick Keegan were separately charged with intoxication and inattention to duty. Keegan, who had been before the Board before, and fined ten days' pay, managed to escape without punishment on the strength of a good recommendation from his officers. Not so Rust, whose case was taken under advisement.

The resignation of Patrolman John F. Kreutzberg, of the Twelfth Street Station, was, on motion, accepted.

Dr. Emmons presented a bill of $42 for services of professional nature, which was allowed.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

The following report and order was adopted, to be presented to the Common Council:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

The Board of Police respectfully present herewith a statement showing the amount appropriated by your honorable body, in the last annual appropriation, for the construction of various police-stations and engine and hook and ladder houses, together with the cost of constructing the same, as follows:

Location.	Appropriation.	Cost.
Pacific Avenue Engine House and Police Station	$32,000.00	$24,444.50
Armory	26,000.00	17,058.35
Michigan Street Engine House	10,000.00	7,931.52
Southport Avenue Engine House	2,500.00	2,284.00
Deering Street Engine House	2,500.00	2,203.80
North Avenue Engine House	22,000.00	18,310.00
Dearborn Street Engine House	15,000.00	13,842.45
Chicago Avenue Engine House	16,000.00	17,184.46
West Twelfth Street Engine House	15,000.00	17,756.46
Totals	$141,000.00	$121,015.54
Balance to credit		19,984.46

As will be seen by reference to the foregoing, the [illegible] in some cases exceeds, and in some cases falls short, of the actual cost of the works; but that, in the aggregate, there is a credit balance of $19,984.46. The Board respectfully recommend that the credit balance on any of the buildings in the foregoing list, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be transferred and used to make up any deficiency which may exist on any of the others; also that the appropriation of $20,000 heretofore made for the construction of a police station on Huron street, and not used, be transferred and used in the construction of the proposed police station on Chicago avenue. The Board present herewith an order covering the above, and respectfully recommend its adoption, as follows:

Ordered, That so much of the credit balance on any of the buildings in the foregoing list as may be necessary, be transferred and used to make up any deficiency which may exist upon any of the others; and further, that the appropriation of $20,000 heretofore made for the construction of a police station on Huron street, and not used, be transferred and used in the construction of the proposed police station on Chicago avenue.

ASSISTANCE WANTED.

The Board received a request from the Town Clerk of the town of Lake, asking for six policemen to assist in preserving order during the election there to-day. The Chief of Police was instructed to act as he thought the case required.

General Order No. 15 was modified in such a manner as to prescribe that roundsmen report to their ranking officers.

HEADS COMING OFF.

Superintendent Washburn submitted the following startling communication:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to represent that the department is now carrying upon its rolls four more sergeants than I find necessary to the service, and would respectfully suggest that some measures be taken to relieve them from duty. Very respectfully, ELMER WASHBURN.

The Superintendent was instructed to name the four sergeants of least efficiency in the Department. He responded with the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: Agreeable to your verbal request, I suggest the names of four sergeants to be removed from further service in this Department: William M. Douglass, William B. Macauley, Charles Rehm, and Michael Beschoff. I regard them as inefficient, and the least efficient of all the Sergeants. And there are at least that many more sergeants than the service now requires. Respectfully, ELMER WASHBURN.

On motion the communication was referred to the Mayor, who, by virtue of the Mayor's bill, alone possesses the power of summary removal. It remains for him to decide whether they be removed from the position of sergeant or from the ranks.

Commissioner Sheridan opposed the action of the Board.

The Board adjourned.

WHERE'S MR. CRAIN?

That is, Mr. George H. Crain, "Railroad President," Railroad Supply Agent, etc.—About $3,000 Worth of Creditors Mourn His Disappearance.

"Where's Mr. Crain?" Nobody knows. The question has been asked so often by parties interested in acquiring information on that point that the desire to see Crain appears to have become epidemic. His full name is George H. Crain, and, up to a short time ago, his office was in Room 14, Morrison's Building. His business card contains a "Co.," and sets forth the business of the firm to be in "railroad iron, engines, cars, etc., railway contractors' and machinists' supplies, telegraph wire, instruments, and material, etc., etc." From the same card it also appears that George H. Crain was "formerly Assistant Superintendent Atlantic & Pacific Railroad." He came to Chicago about the middle of last November, and formed a partnership with Mr. N. H. Chamberlin, of this city, who now mourns the loss of something over $700 in money, besides considerable annoyance, on Mr. Crain's account. That he has nothing more to regret is due to the fact that he withdrew from the concern in time to escape any further loss. It is difficult to state the amount of business done by Mr. Crain. His purchases are known to have been numerous,—more so, it seems, than his sales, unless an account is taken of the large number of people who consider themselves "sold." These are hotel keepers, coal merchants, dealers in hats, caps, and furs, carpets, etc., job printers, jewelers, and no one knows how many other branches of trade. Mr. Crain had excellent luck in forming confidential relations with these people, who parted with their goods in the utmost faith of getting paid. It is said that a certain shrewd, careful business man, whose wife and Mrs. Crain were warm friends, but who had never seen Mr. C., was waited upon by that person, who introduced himself, and coolly asked the gentleman to place his name on a draft for $250,—"just for twenty-four hours," said Mr. Crain. He wrote his name, and has since paid $250 for this experiment in the accommodation of total strangers. To parties who refused to let their goods go, and "send the bill to my office," Mr. Crain, toward the last, gave checks on various banks. Those checks are still retained, but not by the banks.

Some time after dissolving partnership with Crain, Mr. Chamberlin was astonished at being shown a printed circular dated at the "President's Office Memphis & Raleigh Railroad Company (narrow gauge), Chicago," and couched in the following business like terms:

DEAR SIR: The following is a list of officers of our Road, for which (sic) we would request passes for the ensuing year: George H. Crain, President; A. H. Newkirk, Vice-President and Superintendent; A. M. Norris, Treasurer; N. H. Chamberlin, General Agent. Yours truly, GEO. H. CRAIN, President.

Mr. Chamberlin is not prepared to take oath that there is no such railroad company as the "Memphis & Raleigh," having its office in Chicago; and he is bound to admit that there may be such persons as Newkirk and Norris in existence; but he is morally certain that he (Chamberlin) is not now and never was "General Agent" of that road; nor did he ever hear of such corporation, save through the circular as above. So it is reasonable to suppose that the "Memphis & Raleigh" exists only in the imagination of Mr. Crain, who, however, has probably realized handsomely in the way of annual passes.

The last seen of Mr. Crain was on the 21st of March, since which time the office of Mr. Spafford, the agent of Morrison's Building, has been visited by scores of people with little bills. They all ask: "Where's Mr. Crain?" Nobody knows, and they depart sorrowfully. Their cause of grief, added up, would reach about $3,000. They would fain believe, for the sake of the confidence they felt in him, that he has been foully dealt with, or has committed suicide, but are obliged to abandon these theories, as Mrs. Crain, who is still in the city, has ordered that all his letters be delivered to her, and manifests no growing apprehensions as to his safety. Those who were bitten are curiously unanimous with reference to one of Mr. Crain's characteristics—cheek—which they agree he had in endless quantities. He could get trusted where well-known residents were refused. How he did it they can't explain. They only knew he did it, and they still inquire: "Where's Mr. Crain?"

LIQUID SUPPLIES.

How a Milwaukee Steamboat Company Sent "Relief" to the People of Manistee—Why So Much Flour?

It may not be generally known that during the past winter the port of Manistee, Mich., was cut off from all communication with cities lying outside of the State in which it is situated. Several attempts were made to run propellers laden with provisions into its harbor, but they were rendered futile by the ice. Though the residents of the town were not actually suffering from the pangs of hunger, they lacked a great many articles necessary for household comfort, which could not be procured outside of Chicago or Milwaukee. There is a benevolent steamboat company in the latter city, known as the Engleman Line. There is also a benevolent steamboat company in this city, whose name cannot now be called to mind, but which owns the steamer Charles Reitz. These two companies have been vieing with each other, ever since Manistee harbor was frozen up, to see which would be the first to bring joy, flour, and other things to the people of the town. Their boats beat about the lake many days, waiting for an opportunity to slip in and drop their cargoes, but were at last compelled by stress of weather to leave for their respective ports. It would seem that the benevolent Chicago company then forgot all about the suffering Manisteeans. Not so the benevolent Milwaukee company, however. It kept a sharp look-out for the breaking up of the ice, and at the first symptoms dispatched its boat to the rescue. The benevolent Chicago company got wind of it, and put the Reitz to sea again, with orders of the most peremptory character relative to beating the Milwaukee concern at all hazards. But it was too late. The Milwaukee boat landed at Manistee twelve hours in advance of its Chicago adversary, and dumped its cargo, consisting of 300 barrels of beer and 2 barrels of flour, amidst the acclamations of an indefinite number of people. The only thing that bothers the recipients of this great charity is the flour. It's so long since they used any that they don't know what to do with it.

WISCONSIN.

The Judicial, City, and Town Elections—Railroad Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., April 5, 1873.

Returns of the elections in this State this week show that party ties bound men much less than usual. Judge Cole, Republican, was elected to the Supreme Bench by an almost unanimous vote. Circuit Judges in the Third and Tenth Circuits and County Judges in most of the counties of the State have been elected without regard to politics,—some Democratic counties electing Republican Judges, and vice versa.

City and town elections have in like manner, in many cases, been carried for men of different politics from a majority of the voters. Republican Mayors have been elected in Eau Claire, Appleton, Ripon, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Beloit, Kenosha, Racine, LaCrosse, Janesville, Beaver Dam, Oshkosh, Portage, and Green Bay, in some cases without opposition, and with Councils of opposite politics. Democratic Mayors have been chosen in Milwaukee, Madison, Chippewa Falls, and Mineral Point. In Watertown, the issue was on railroad bonds, and compromise was carried as against repudiation. The Dane County Supervisors, last year largely Republican, are this spring, owing to a light vote, almost equally divided. The average of elections in the State indicates no particular political change.

The reported decision of the United States Attorney-General, that the Wisconsin Central Railway Company is entitled to lands for road constructed north of Steven's Point, despite the non-compliance with the State law disposing of the grant, that the Company shall commence building from Portage City, is very unexpected to most of the parties concerned, and is regarded as fatal to the prospects of a road from Portage to Steven's Point, either directly or on the chartered line via Ripon, for which arrangements were expected to be made with the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company. If the Company resumes the construction of the road beyond Stevens' Point, without building between there and Portage, and applies for further certificates, Gov. Washburn will probably qualify them as heretofore, by the statement that the conditions of the grant by the State are not complied with. It is regarded as the logical result of this decision that, if the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company accepts the St. Croix & Superior land-grant, and builds that road, and applies for lands, it cannot be held to the conditions of the grant by the State, involving the construction of other roads. P.

THE CITY HALL PLANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to correct a mistake your reporter inadvertently made in connection with his extended notice of several of the designs or plans put in competition for the proposed city and county buildings now under consideration by the committee. In yesterday's article the writer gave me the credit of having presented a set of plans the description of which I should have considered very flattering had I been the designer or the owner of said plans, the motto of which was "Harmion." The designer was Murdock, who prepared them in my office. Of course I became somewhat familiar with the plans and designs, and gave Mr. Murdock some suggestions from time to time, as I also did some others (not being in competition myself). But to Mr. Murdock belongs the entire credit of designing all the drawings marked "Marmion," which, to my mind, reflects very favorably upon his ability to prepare such an elegant design. Consequently I wish him to have the full benefit of your extended, and, as I believe, meritorious notice, as compared with other designs I have had the pleasure of seeing. It may not be out of place for me to say a word about the comparative cost of the different designs presented. I have not seen them all, but, from what I have seen, and the descriptions given, and the cubic contents stated, I have no doubt the Committee will see a very great disparity in the cost of the proposed buildings, covering the same ground, and comprising about the same amount and number of rooms. If the buildings are erected fire-proof, and permanent, there cannot be a difference of 100 per cent in their cost. I have no doubt the Committee will be sharp enough to not allow low estimates to blind their eyes in selecting the most meritorious plan, all things considered.

WM. W. BOYINGTON.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1873.

A LITTLE "OFF."

A Canandaigua correspondent of the New York *Times* cites to that paper, under date of April 1, that he has received news of the killing, near Chicago, of Lewis Junior, a negro desperado who formerly struck terror into the hearts of the peaceful people residing in the vicinity of Canandaigua. It appears that Mr. Junior was driven away from that section last year by force of public feeling against him, he having committed two brutal murders and attempted to poison his wife. He escaped punishment through legal technicalities. After remaining awhile in Pennsylvania, he came to Chicago and became a hack driver. Lately, while pursuing his calling, he picked up a gentleman who had a large amount of money in his possession. He drove him to the suburbs of the city, clapped a pistol to his head, and demanded his money. The gentleman laughed, drew his pistol, and shot Mr. Junior as dead as a door nail. This is a pretty good story, but unfortunately that portion of it which relates to Chicago hasn't the slightest grain of truth in it. It was probably an April fool joke on the correspondent or on the paper for which he writes. There never was a negro hackman here, and if any negro met with such an unpleasant fate anywhere around Chicago, the newspaper men here would be apt to hear about it before that Canandaigua chap.

THE STEAMSHIP CASTALIA.

At a time when the large number of intending passengers will be making more than usual inquiries into the character of different lines of steamers and their comparative safety, we call attention to the description of the new steamer Castalia, of the Anchor Line, in another column. This is the fourth steamer built by this enterprising Company within the year, and the eleventh since 1870, besides which they have four on the stocks nearly ready for launching. This Company have their own ship-building yards, and build their steamers with a view to the comfort and safety of their passengers. The proportion of the breadth of beam to the length is one-ninth, instead of one-eleventh, as in the case of the late Atlantic, and they only profess to maintain the highest amount of speed consistent with safety.

THE MATHEWS TRAGEDY.

A Statement of the Friends of the Murdered Lady.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The relatives and friends of Mrs. Adelia M. Mathews, who was so brutally murdered, in August last, by J. M. Orsborn,—together with the people of the community in which she lived,—having, up to this time, made no statements through the public prints, ask, through the press, this first and last hearing upon that subject, which has only brought sorrow to our hearts. It is not our design to give proof of the glaring falsehood of the prisoner's wicked and slanderous statements, in which the fair fame and sacred character of the late victim of brutal lust and fiendish murder is assailed; but we desire, in these lines, to express ourselves upon some points in connection with the case, to correct errors, and to call to notice conduct for which we are prepared to give the best of reasons. This, we feel, is in justice due to ourselves, and to the memory of her whose loss we mourn.

Mrs. Mathews came among us about seven months before her death. She came among entire strangers, knowing none but her husband; and, during her short stay, she won the respect and esteem of all with whom she became acquainted. Modest, quiet, and retiring in her manner, she gave evidence of possessing a refined nature and a kind heart; also, the best evidence of being a true Christian, in her cheerful willingness to work for Christ.

The circumstances of her death filled every one with horror. When it became known that John H. Mathews, on returning home on the night of that fatal day, found the mangled remains of his wife, whom he had left in health and happiness in the morning, lying cold and stiff in the cellar, and the hellish character of the deed by which he was robbed of the companion of his life became public, every one was roused to the highest pitch of excitement, and filled with a desire for vengeance upon the author of the most cold-blooded and atrocious crime that ever stained the hands of a human monster. The eagerness of the people for the capture of the murderer, and which led to his speedy apprehension, was manifested in deeds that did honor to the true and noble hearts of the community. It was only through the earnest efforts of the Mathews family, and some of the prominent citizens, that the prisoner was saved from being hung in Yates City; for, while all believed him guilty, *these* desired to see the law take its course. While there was a small guard for the protection of the prisoner, there was but one power that could save him from the hands of an angry and determined multitude. And this power was in the husband and family of the murdered woman. Had they been silent, he never could have left Yates alive. The people finally submitted, at the earnest request of W. W. Mathews, who also went to assist in lodging him safely in jail; and the prisoner admitted, on his way, that he owed his life that day to him.

We now turned from these scenes of distress and sorrow to watch with eager solicitude the progress of the slow wheels of justice, in which we trusted to bring the deserved punishment. We patiently waited through one term of court, only to see the foul wretch have his case continued on an affidavit every one believed to be false, and which has since disappeared from the record. We now saw plainly that artful attorneys had taken the first of the long line of dodges by which they sought to clear and turn loose upon society one whom they knew to be guilty of the most revolting murder that ever blackened the records of crime. We were confirmed in this opinion by what we knew and had seen of murderers and cut-throats being cleared or half punished during the past few years, in this country, through the influence of friends, money, changes, continuances, pardons, commutations, milk-and-water juries, and legal technicalities, that have saved so many necks from the halter they so richly deserved. We believed it to be the plan of the prisoner's counsel to weary and harass the prosecution by false pretenses and cunning dodges, till, through the removal, and perhaps death, of witnesses, conviction would be impossible. This we clearly saw to be our situation at the close of the October term of court. The community, feeling outraged at this mockery of justice, determined to reach their hand above that law which in reality was more a screen to the guilty than a protection to the innocent. And an earnest and honest effort was made to do so. This determination was not the result of passionate haste, but of cool deliberation.

Accordingly, a party of about 200 men visited the county jail for the purpose of hanging or shooting Osborn. So far from that raid on the Knoxville jail being made up of a wild and excited rabble,—"the undisciplined herd," as some correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE styles the inhabitants of the east side of the county,—it was composed of some of the best citizens of the county,—who respect and uphold law, and are willing to die in the defense of law, when they feel the law is strong enough, and its execution certain enough, to punish the guilty and protect the innocent. Thus, while we have ever held the laws of the land in the highest reverence, we were forced to admit the practical truth of the boast of the Chicago ruffian: "That hanging is played out in this State."

This much we say, not in defense of mob-law, but in justification of the men who tried to take Osborn from Knoxville, and in explanation of the cause which impelled them to the attempt,—men who are glad to-day that they failed to get him, now that they have seen justice done by His Honor, Judge Smith, and an honest and intelligent jury. In regard to the former, we feel that his conduct, though the trial was that of a Judge who desired to see impartial justice done; and that, in his manner of meeting arguments for a new trial, a stay of sentence, &c., he displayed great fairness and ability. In regard to the latter, the feeling of Mrs. Mathews' friends, and the whole community, is, that they are men of honest and conscientious hearts, and proved that they had enough moral back-bone to insist on the penalty that simple justice, in the case before them, demanded. We also feel like expressing our thanks to the counsel for the State,—Messrs. Tunnacliff and Craig,—for the able manner in which they prosecuted the case, insisting on strict justice being done, and met and foiled schemes to secure further delay, a supersedeas, &c.

The failure to lynch Osborn at Knoxville was caused by his being removed from the jail an hour or two before the party arrived; for, had that blood-stained villain been in the jail when search was made, the county would have been saved the enormous expense of his recent trial, and the sufferers from his fiendish deed would have been spared the pain of hearing him attempt, with his dying breath, to leave a stain upon the memory of her who was only too pure to suspect his hellish design. The recent trial was the result of a contract between the Mathews family and the prisoner's attorneys, in which the latter pledged themselves to be ready for trial the first day of court, if the family attempted no violence on the prisoner.

Regarding the counsel for the prisoner, the judgment of this community, and, we believe, the judgment of all who heard the trial, is that they showed themselves to be utterly devoid of principle and common decency in their manner of conducting the case,—making charges of conspiracy, and insinuations of perjury, against the witnesses, and showing a heartless malignity in their manner of dealing with and speaking of the husband of the murdered woman.

As to the statements and confessions of the murderer, the first of these, claiming to be a sketch of his life, written at first as a denial of the murder, in which he claims to have knowledge of a criminal correspondence in which Mrs. Mathews was engaged, and to have been the recipient of acts of affection from her, so far as it relates to the correspondence and Mrs. Mathew's treatment of him, we brand as an infamous lie, the very conception of which should cause a very devil to blush with shame; and the only thing that we would say further on that point is, that the character and language of this false and slanderous statement are such as to preclude the opinion that it was the product of the untutored mind of Osborn alone. If this be true, let community judge of the principle and heart that would aid in attempting to invade the sacred precincts of the tomb, and blacken the character of her who stood high above reproach in every place where she was known, and that, too, after she had been made the victim of the most inhuman outrage.

As to the confession that Osborn made the night previous to his execution, we know so much of it to be true as is corroborated by the evidence; the rest, such as his denial of his knife, being hired, etc., we know as well to be false.

Finally, we know, from the language and conduct of this monster in crime, that he died as he lived, the embodiment of all that is wicked, sensual, and devilish.

And now, to those who may read these lines, we say, May your hearts be kept from such sorrows, and your homes from such desolations, by that kind Father who is able to make even the wrath of man to praise Him.

Will the press please to assist in the circulation of this letter?

W. W. MATHEWS,	FRANK MADDEN,
W. B. MATHEWS,	J. E. KNABLE,
REV. J. E. CARUTHERS,	J. W. HENSLEY,
MARTIN LAMBERT,	JACOB KIGHTLINGER,
S. S STONE,	BENJ. KERSEY,
H. T. SMITH,	G. N. PIERCE,
J. C. BINNS,	F. T. WESTFALL,
J. M. COOL,	JOHN SLOAN,
O. S. HUNTER,	CHARLES STETSON,
	D. B. SARGENT.

HELP FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Appeal from Miss Una Hawthorne to Her Countrymen.

LONDON, ENG., March 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am certain the following appeal to my dear countrymen and countrywomen will be doubly sure of a prompt and generous response, as it is for help to those for whom every heart in the world must feel sympathy and tenderness,—the orphan and destitute children of the poorest class in London, whose misery is unequaled by any in our happier land; who too often cannot even gain the shelter of a work-house, but die starving in the streets, or are spared for a life of sin and wretchedness that is worse than death.

I ask you to hear me for my father's sake, Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose name, I know, is still dear to all your hearts. I often think how he once took a little English pauper in his arms, regardless of its loathsome disease, because it pulled his coat and looked up at him with the trustful love he always inspired, shining on its wretched face. And so I have taken to my heart some of these English children, and I beseech you to give of your luxury and abundance, and also of that little which is still more precious in the sight of God, that we may work together to make a home for these little wanderers, whose cause was advocated long ago, on the shores of Galilee, by One Who had the little children come unto Him, and then laid His hands upon them and blessed them.

If, in these days of rapid communication, the bond of human brotherhood is becoming more vividly realized by all nations, and if "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin," surely I may hope to strike successfully the chord of kindred feeling between the Old England and the New.

None who know them need be told of the sterling generosity and warmth of English hearts. Other countries have as much cause to feel it as their own; and, after the Chicago fire, many a desolate hearth was warmed and hungry mouths were filled by means of English gold. So, although an appeal I made a few months back, in some of the London papers, met with a hearty response, that has enabled us to carry on the work so far, and gives us hope and courage, I am sure you will be glad to join in the labor of love, and thus help me to show my gratitude to those who have paid such a warm tribute to my father's name in their answer to my appeal.

The work was begun by my friend, Miss Hales, about a year ago, who, for some time, had devoted herself to nursing in hospitals. She consented to take charge of a little child, 3 years old, at the earnest request of its dying mother, who left it utterly destitute. A few other children were soon added to that one, and she hired a small lodging, and worked for them with her own hands. I joined her last spring, and, by degrees, became so deeply interested as to devote myself wholly to the work. We have now taken a house, and have thirty children, from the ages of 2 to 16, whom we are teaching the common branches of knowledge, and training for domestic servants. But, in spite of all we can do, and the assistance we have received, it is a great and anxious work, and we feel the time has come to strain every nerve in a strong cry for help, that shall sound beyond the sea, and pierce its way, with the eloquence of earnest truth, to the warm hearts that beat there. Brothers and sisters, shall my cry be heard in vain?

You will not say with Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" but rather remember that, while *one* child is starving in the world for bodily or spiritual food, every human being who has power to help has a debt to pay, and a stewardship to account for, which is of Divine appointment; and, if faithfully fulfilled, it wins a blessing sweeter and more precious than any other God bestows. And, instead of *one* alone, hundreds of these little ones are needing your open hands and tender hearts to befriend them. I am, yours, UNA HAWTHORNE.

Donations, or annual subscriptions for the Home, 12 St. Leonard's Terrace, Bloomfield road, Maida Hill, London, may be sent to Miss Hawthorne's account, Baring Bros., 8 Bishopsgate street Within, London E. C., or care George S. Hillard, Esq., Boston, Mass.

PARDONING A REPEATER.

Mr. Randall Asks the Attorney-General for Information Required by a Resolution of the House—It is Refused—The President Not Responsible to Congress for his Pardons—The Philadelphia Ring.

Washington (April 4) Correspondence of The New York Sun.

To-day the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, called upon Attorney-General Williams to ascertain the names of the persons who had signed the petition to the President praying for the pardon of the repeater Brown, who was convicted at the fall term of the United States District Court at Philadelphia and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The House of Representatives, it will be remembered, passed a resolution a few days before the adjournment directing the Attorney-General to furnish the information to the House at the earliest practicable moment. Under this resolution any member of the House has the right to demand this information by calling upon the officer and making the request. It has also been the almost invariable practice of all the departments, from the earliest times, to exhibit any papers and furnish any information which might be demanded by a Representative of the people.

Soon after the pardoning of Brown, Mr. Randall had made a request of this kind to the Attorney-General, and it was refused. He had thereupon introduced the resolution above mentioned. The substance of his interview to-day with the Attorney-General was as follows:

Mr. Randall, after the usual civilities of the day had been exchanged, stated the object of his visit. The Attorney-General politely replied that he could not furnish the information.

Mr. Randall asked if he had received a copy of the resolution adopted by the House directing that this information should be promptly furnished. The Attorney-General replied that he had not. He knew by rumor that such a resolution had been offered, but he had no official information on the subject whatever. He further stated that even if the House of Representatives had directed this to be done, the President was not obliged to respond. The Constitution conferred on him the power to pardon. This was absolute, and he was responsible to nobody for the exercise of this constitutional privilege.

Mr. Randall then said: Had the resolution of the House reached you in season for a reply thereto, your answer would have been to this effect.

Attorney-General—My advice to the President would have been to this effect: I would have denied the right of Congress to interfere in any way with a question of this kind.

Mr. Randall—Then I am to understand that you refuse me the information I ask?

Attorney-General—I most respectfully do.

Mr. Randall—It is a matter in which my constituents feel the deepest interest—one in which the intelligent and respectable citizens of Philadelphia, without respect of party, and with an unanimity unprecedented, demand the reasons on which this pardon was granted. Mr. George W. Childs but a short time since told me that he had spoken to the President on the subject, and informed him of the feeling which existed in Philadelphia in regard to it. He says that the President replied to him that he was most anxious that the petition and the names of those who had signed it praying for pardon should be made public, in order that he might be vindicated; that he had been imposed upon and led to believe that the case was entirely different from what he now knew it was.

Attorney-General—If the President desire that publicity should be given to these things all he has to do is to order it done, and I will most certainly obey.

Mr. Randall—I shall certainly call upon him and make the same request I have made of you, Mr. Attorney-General.

The interview throughout was, I am informed, of the most courteous character, the Attorney-General treating his visitor with distinguished consideration, but at the same time both gentlemen were firm in their positions respectively taken in this issue.

Mr. Randall is determined that the public shall have the information they demand in a matter of so grave importance as this is, and he will certainly call on the President. He wishes the responsibility to be fixed where it belongs, and if the President really desires to vindicate himself he will give him the opportunity to do it.

It is a little singular, if the President is convinced that he was imposed upon, that he should have been at a still later day used by the same bad men to punish the District-Attorney for no other reason in the world than because he exerted himself to convict Brown when the Ring let him know that they did not desire a conviction. For failing to obey the behests of the Ring Mr. Aubrey Smith, the United States District-Attorney, was removed from office, and McMichael, who had formerly been in the Attorney-General's office, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The ground on which Mr. Smith's removal was urged was that he was not competent to fill the position. Mr. Smith, having learned this, obtained from all the distinguished members of the bar of Philadelphia, as well as from the Judges, the most flattering letters, all of which were laid before the President. The venerable Horace Bussey wrote a most complimentary letter, covering four pages, in which he spoke of Mr. Smith's abilities as he knew them to be. But all this availed nothing.

The infamous ring that rules Pennsylvania and Philadelphia demanded the sacrifice of this officer, whom they could neither intimidate nor control, and the President obeyed their behests. If he was deceived in the one case, he must have been in the others, and if he has any manhood he will expose those who deceived him and led him to pardon Brown as well as to remove the District Attorney.

More than this, if he was satisfied that he was imposed upon, let him as far as he can undo the wrong he has done by reinstating a faithful, able, and fearless officer.

The Attorney-General vouchsafed to inform Mr. Randall toward the close of their interview that the petition in Brown's case was signed by the jury, and by many respectable and influential citizens of Philadelphia.

JIM SCOVEL ON HIS MUSCLE.

An Exciting "Mill" in the Lobby at Trenton—Scovel Lays Out Cole in the First Round, and Carse in the Next Round—What James Thinks of the Irish, and What Carse Knows About Him.

From the New York Herald, April 5.

The scenes that attended the dying hours of the railroad Legislature at Trenton, yesterday, were unusually lively. It is nothing unusual for the irrepressible James M. Scovel, of Camden, to be on the warpath; but that he should undertake to punish his "persecutors" by the Mansard process in the halls of halls of the Legislature was something entirely unexpected. Mr. Scovel has not been on good terms with the representatives from Camden—Senator Sewell and Assemblymen Carse and Cole. Carse applied some stinging epithets on the floor of the House, on Thursday, to Scovel, and James was determined to call him to account for it. Accordingly, yesterday morning, Scovel encountered Cole in one of the lobbies and denounced Carse in his presence. Cole called Scovel a liar, at the same time striking an attitude more in the Dooney Harris style than according to the tactics of Billy Edwards. After a few scientific twists and feints of elbow, fist, and eye, conjointly, Cole let fly, but was handsomely stopped by James, who countered with a terrific clincher that sent Cole not to grass, but to the dirty, tobacco-steeped mat that covered the floor. First knock-down blow for Scovel allowed without the formality of a claim. Cole breathed heavily as his friends raised him, and it was feared he would not be able to come to time. So terrific was the blow that one eye was draped, not exactly in mourning, but in what Nat Langham would term in "puce," and his profile underwent a few slight alterations.

It was a thrilling moment for the Camden legislator. J. Daggett appeared, and addressing himself in a soothing, insinuating manner to Scovel, established for himself a claim to the reward promised in one of the Eight Beatitudes. The thermometer was falling, and to all appearances the fight was ended, as Cole's friends had thrown up the sponge; but Carse, having been informed of the affair, rushed out of the Assembly chamber and clinched with Scovel. Anybody who has ever witnessed a prize fight can understand that the "clinch" is the severest test of the human frame. After a few desperate struggles Scovel raised his shorter opponent on his hip and threw him over a chair, but Carse imitated Samson, and pulled the long pillar down with him. The members of the House were rushing out pell-mell, and a large crowd had collected in spite of the efforts of the Speaker to prevent the members from leaving the chamber.

Sergeant-at-Arms Jacobus separated the combatants, Carse proceeding into the Assembly Chamber, while Scovel was taken into custody by the Mayor, who happened to be in the vicinity. He was afterwards released on giving bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Scovel was soon after interviewed by the *Herald* correspondent, and he stated that the dispute arose from the introduction of a bill which was subsequently passed, repealing a special law regarding probate wills. This latter special law of 1872 made valid any will which (even if fraudulent) had been admitted to probate for a space of seven years. Mr. Scovel's interests would suffer by the repeal of said bill, as appears from the following facts: A few years ago John W. Mickle, a Director of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, died, and shortly afterwards an old will was discovered leaving his estate to children of his nephew, Scovel's wife, a niece of the deceased, being excluded. She contested the will, and while so doing, the law of 1872 was passed, in consequence of which she was legislated out of court. When a subsequent law passed repealing that of 1872, Senator Sewell had it recalled from the Governor's hands, to kill it. This move was defeated by Scovel, but another bill, with the same object, was introduced and passed, to the discomfiture of Scovel. During the debate on the bill on Thursday morning, Carse denounced Scovel in language that aroused the members of the House, applying to him the words, "a liar, a forger, a perjurer, and a scoundrel." Meanwhile, before the repealing bill became a law, Scovel employed Mr. Shipman, who issued writs of ejectment, and thus brought the defendants into court. Sewell and Carse felt mortified at being thus checkmated. The estate in question is valued at half a million dollars.

Mr. Carse, on being interviewed, made the following statement: Jim Scovel came to me today and was confronted by Cole, who asked him to retract the statement that he (Scovel) paid $100 to Cole for the latter's services in the Ship Canal bill. After a war of words they came to blows, and Cole was badly laid out. Some one called me out, and my Irish blood being aroused, I went for Jim. We clinched and practised the Jim Mace tactics, falling over a chair, till the Sergeant-at-Arms separated us. I can never forget how Scovel tried to persecute me on my return from the war. He circulated a report that I was an unknown Irishman, that the people of Camden should beware of "these Irish," whose hostility to our institutions, he said, was too well understood. I can prove everything I said in regard to them at any time.

Trial of Agricultural Machinery at the Vienna Exhibition.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1873.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Mr. Jay, Minister of the United States at Vienna, a communication in reference to the Universal Exhibition to be held in that city during the coming summer, accompanied by a proof copy of the official programme of "Field Trials of Agricultural Machinery." The information furnished by this programme is herewith made public for the benefit of manufacturers and others who may contemplate sending agricultural machines to Vienna for competition at the approaching exhibition.

It appears that the earliest period fixed for the production of the implements and machinery on the ground is the 10th of June, and that the first trials will take place on the 15th of June; so that there is yet ample time for the transmission from the United States of machines intended for competition.

Mr. Jay remarks that great importance is attached to these trials by the leading firms in England, Belgium, and Germany, and that a lively interest is felt in the result of the competition by the landed proprietors of Austria, Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, and the Russian Steppes whose wheat is shipped from Odessa.

We learn from the programme that the trials of machinery will take place at Leopoldsdorf, and in case of need also at Guttenhof, both of which are State railway stations, the former four and the latter two German miles from Vienna. The trials will be held between the 15th of June and the 30th of July, according to the state of the crops and of the weather, the periods of the different trials being approximately fixed as follows:

Between the 18th and 22d of June—for all implements for the cultivation of hoed produce, to work in potato, fodder, root-crop, pulse, and maize fields; root and chaff cutters, mashing and crushing mills, corn-shellers, oil-cake breakers, driven by hand, horse-gear, or steam-power; deep plowing in two-year clover fields with steam-plows, and manure distribution in fallow-fields.

Between the 25th and 30th of June—all sorts of reapers and mowers, hay-turners and hay-rakes.

Between the 14th and 18th of July—threshing machines, straw elevators, winnowing machines and screens, for hand, horse gear, or steam power, for rye, wheat and barley.

Between the 21st and 25th of July—steam-plow work of every description; trials in common plowing on pasture land and corn fields; working of drills, harrows, and rollers.

Machines, bearing the exhibitor's name, country, and residence, are to be directed to the "Chief Manager of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873," at the Siebenbrunn Railway Station, Staatsbahn. Exhibitors must care themselves for the transport of their machines to and from the place of trial, and also procure the motive power and attendance for the machines working in the field.

The quality of the material whereof the machines are made, the excellence of construction, the applied draft or steam power, the consumption of coal, the indicator diagrams of the steam-engine, the whole produce as to quantity and quality—all these points will be jointly set down in a general table, to serve in the deliberations of the jury as helps and guides for awarding prizes.

FRED'K WATTS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP CASTALIA.

A Fine Specimen of Marine Architecture—Still Another Splendid Vessel Added to the Anchor Line—Her Dimensions, Accommodations, and Officers.

From the New York Herald, March 29, 1873.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the new steamship Castalia, belonging to the Anchor line of steam clippers, plying between New York and Glasgow, arrived at this port, making a successful and prosperous initial voyage. The continued and unprecedented growth of this steamship company during the past three or four years, has been of that nature to excite much comment, and put them in the front rank of the many gigantic foreign lines that do the carrying trade between this and European ports. From an humble commencement they now own a fleet of forty large vessels, thirty of which are running to this country, and the latest additions thereto are among the finest specimens of marine architecture afloat. As with those that preceded her the Castalia, since she reached her berth, pier No. 20 North River, has been visited by many gentlemen of the community interested in maritime affairs, all of whom have expressed much pleasure at the character of the vessel's construction and pleasant accommodations. The Castalia is 325 feet 6 inches in length on deck, 34 6 inches breadth of beam, 21 feet depth of hold from tonnage deck, 29 feet in depth from upper deck, and her gross tonnage, British measurement, is 2,250 tons. She has three decks and her draught of water, when loaded, is 22 feet 6 inches. The plates of this vessel are from 1¼ inches to ½ of an inch in thickness, and are double riveted from stem to stern. Five water-tight bulkheads are in position, and superior workmanship is visible throughout the ship.

The motive power of the Castalia is of the most improved description, the engines being of the direct acting compound surface-condensing principle, having two cylinders 38 and 68 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 3 feet 6 inches. Steam is supplied by two large boilers, having four furnaces each, and in this department every improved agency that can possibly contribute to speed, strength, and safety, has been employed. Auxiliary boilers and independent steam fire and bilge pumps are in position, while machinery to lessen manual labor is noticed in great abundance. The engine and boiler-rooms are 50 feet in length.

The accommodations of the Castalia are in perfect keeping with the character of the ship. The saloon, 38 feet by 30 feet, is gorgeously fitted, there being a piano for those musically inclined, a library for the studious, and pleasant sofas in abundance for the indolent. This department is finished in teak, white oak, and satin wood, so arranged as to produce the pleasantest effect. Mirrors are in every corner, and in the large and prettily-decorated skylight are displayed many rare exotics, which add much to the general homelike character which pervades the place. The staterooms, equal to an occupancy of 130 passengers, are fitted in the most comfortable manner, which is usual in the vessels of this line. On the saloon deck are the ladies' retiring-room, a lounging place for both gentlemen and ladies, together with bathrooms and all other conveniences which can be found in large hotels. Electric bells connect each state-room with the steward's pantry.

Steerage passengers to the number of 700 can be accommodated and are exceedingly well cared for. The ventilation is excellent, and pure air is at all times secured by improvements which have received much commendation.

On deck—a roomy and delightful promenade in pleasant weather—are other smoking and ladies' retiring-rooms, and here are several donkey engines for loading and unloading cargoes, hoisting sails and other heavy work. The hull of the Castalia was built by Messrs. Charles Connell & Co., Glasgow, and the machinery constructed by the Anchor Line Steamship Works. She is bark-rigged. The Castalia will leave on her return trip next Wednesday, and until then can be inspected by the traveling community. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Thomas Butler.
Officers—First, Daniel Murray; Second, George H. Read; Third, William Robb.
Doctor—Daniel Ferguson.
Purser—William Denness.
Engineers—Chief, Hugh Reid. Assistants, George Purvis, James Murray, and J. J. Killminster.
Steward—William Allison.

OCEAN-TELEGRAPHY.

The New Atlantic Cable.

From the London Standard, March 7.

The Great Eastern, lying in the Medway, almost abreast the ancient town of Queenborough, has received on board the whole of the deep sea section of the new Atlantic cable. Already, as our readers know, there have been four cables laid, three of them being in successful operation at this moment. The first of these three, laid and broken in 1865, picked up and completed in 1866; and the second, laid in 1866, from Valentia, in Kerry, to Newfoundland, belong to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The third, laid in 1869, from Brest to New York, belongs to the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais. The new cable is the property of the same company, and it is intended to lay it in the last days of May and the beginning of June, the great ship being appointed to leave her moorings on the 20th of May.

There is this peculiarity about the new cable,—that, although nominally the property of a French company, in which, however, there is a good deal of English capital, the wires will both leave and enter British soil. If the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company will only keep to themselves the course of the ship during the laying, and the bearings of the cable,—details which there is not the least need to publish, save that, English-like, we love to wear our hearts upon our sleeves,—this new cable will give us, in case of war, a direct communication with Canada, independent of the land lines of New Foundland, which, in winter, are more or less liable to interruption, and of the wires crossing the wildest part of the west of Ireland, where, at such a time, the disaffected might take a fancy to injure them. The point of departure is the same as that of the Indian cable—a place called Garmoe, on the north side of Mount's Bay, Cornwall. It had been intended to start from Whitesand Bay, on the western side of the Land's End Peninsula, but the shore end would there have been liable to injury, as many coasting vessels bring up in that bay during easterly winds. This part of Mount's Bay is sheltered from all the heaviest seas, and is, indeed, protected from twenty-five points of the compass, the remaining seven covering an area in which no great run of sea can be got up, however heavy the gale. Forty fathoms of water is reached in about four miles, and the shore end for this, although the landing-place is so protected, will be much heavier than those put down at Follhommerum Bay, where the sea plays with boulders the size of a cottage, and where, nevertheless, the shore end, laid in 1865, is still intact. The descent into the thousand-fathom bottom is much less abrupt from the shops of the Channel than off the coast of Kerry; and there is no deeper water all the way across on this track than on that of the cables of 1865, and 1866. The cable carried by the Great Eastern will be landed at Freshwater Cove, in Halifax Harbor, on a piece of land in the occupation of the War Office, by which leave to use the cove has been granted. There will then be laid a branch cable from Fresh Water Cove to Hog Island, near the end of Long Island, and only 15 miles from Sandy Hook, nor much more from Brooklyn. Thus, not only shall we have a cable from Cornwall to Halifax, and that is much in a military point of view, but there will be obviated the danger of a delay in commercial messages over Newfoundland, and the working expenses in connection with the New York & Newfoundland Line will be avoided. But, as the French Company has a working arrangement with the Anglo-American Company, the public are not likely to derive any immediate advantage from this saving of tolls to the Company over which Mr. Cyrus Field presides. The Halifax to Hog Island Section and the shore ends will be conveyed in three vessels—the Hibernia, of 2,000 tons; the Edinburgh, of 3,000 tons; and the La Plata, of about 1,800 tons; and, if nothing goes wrong, the fourth cable will be working in New York by the 20th of June next.

The new cable differs somewhat from any of those hitherto laid, either to America or elsewhere. There are seven No. 18 gauge copper wires, twisted in a spiral, and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, and these are covered with four coats of gutta percha, with thin layers of Chatterton's compound, this amounting to 400 pounds per knot. The diameter of each wire is 0.048 inch; of the strand, 0.146 inch, and of the wire and gutta percha and compound, 0.464 inch. This core is served with hemp, and the hemp is again protected by ten wires drawn from homogeneous iron, each wire being swathed in five yarns of Manila hemp laid on spirally, with a tarry compound to preserve it. So far the cable is not dissimilar to those of 1865 and 1866, and is almost identical with that of the French cable of 1868; but it is sensibly larger, and the difference is owing to two servings of jute yarn wound on in contrary directions, and covered with two coats of Latimer Clark's preservative compound. The cable weighs nearly two cwt. per knot more than the previous cables; but it is even stronger in proportion, and is calculated to last at least twice as long under the same conditions. The cable is coiled down under water in the same tanks which have thrice done duty across the Atlantic, and there is now a fourth tank constructed quite close to the stern, capable of taking another 500 miles of cable. But if this was filled the Great Eastern would not be able to get over the Sheerness bar. As it is, she will be down to her line as soon as her coals are got on board. Right well does she look; fit at a week's notice for any service; as trim and neat as a man-of-war. Those who have known her since the trip in which she blew up her second funnel, fourteen years ago, can see no deterioration in her appearance, and when the new dock at Milford Haven is ready to take her in, that she may get scrubbed down and have the tons of mussels taken off her bottom, she will be as good as new in every respect. Her engines, still under the intelligent care of Mr. Beckwith, are equal to any service, and everybody has as much confidence in her as ever, if, indeed, confidence does not grow with every voyage.

There are at present only forty deck hands on board. During the coiling of the cable, the electrical tests of which have throughout been excellent, there were seventy, besides engineers and stokers. When she starts in May she will have 145 hands in the sailing department, and 500 hands all told, including electricians, engineers, cable hands, etc. Her old chief officer, Mr. Thompson, late in command of the National steam-ship Egypt, will return to her for this voyage. Mr. Welch, now acting chief, will continue second officer. Mr. J. C. Laws will be the electrician in charge on board; Mr. Oliver Smith being at present in charge of the cable; and Capt. Halpin will not only command and navigate the big ship, but will act as engineer of the cable department, while he will further be virtually Commodore of the by no means despicable squadron engaged in the task, for which the officers commanding the other vessels have ample qualifications. Capt. Cato, of the Hibernia, is already known in connection with the British Indian extension cable. There is thus every reason to look with confidence to the work which is to be commenced eleven weeks hence.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

The Disaster on the St. Louis & Southeastern Road.

From the St. Louis Times, April 5.

In yesterday's *Times* we gave such particulars as could then be obtained of the terrible accident that occurred Thursday evening on the St. Louis & Southeastern Road, at French Village, some seven miles east of East St. Louis.

A freight train coming West was belated at French Village. At 4:40 p. m. the Eastern bound passenger train reached this station from four to five minutes behind time. As these two trains were switching off so as to secure for the passenger train the right of road, a construction train, rushing along at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour, plunged into the rear of the passenger train, carrying with it devastation and death.

The excitement on the train at the time of the clash was intense; over twenty of the thirty passengers rushed to the platform and leaped from the cars. Several of them, including a St. Louis lady (Mrs. Louis Fusz), fell at least 20 feet, and landed on the slimy bottom of a drained ditch. This lady fell head foremost, and would have smothered to death had it not been for the chivalric newsboy on the train, who rushed to her rescue.

Singular to say, not a single truck on either train was displaced. Had the passengers remained in their seats, no one would have been hurt, save those injured by escaped steam in the rear end of the rear car. The monitor roofs and the patent platforms prevented telescoping, the only imminent danger to be feared.

Hon. John Watt, of Chester, Ill., was one of the victims. He had been at Belleville on legal business, and was returning to his home via St. Louis. Last night, his mangled remains did go home on the Belle Memphis—a sorry apology for the hearty old man that left his wife but a few days ago in full health and vigor. Watt lost his life by reason of his excitement. He walked right into the face of death, and, in his bewilderment, seemed to intentionally thrust himself in front of the locomotive. He was horribly mangled, almost beyond recognition. The deceased was a prominent lawyer of Chester, about 50 years of age, childless but wedded to a worthy daughter of an Episcopalian rector. He was a wealthy landholder, worth from $60,000 to $75,000. A bright Mason, a leading Odd Fellow, a pillar in the church, an exemplary citizen; his death will be greatly lamented at his home.

A lady named Lusk was crushed to death on the platform. She had her 4-year old boy in her arms and sacrificed her life to save that of her infant son. Her husband, with an infant child, escaped unharmed. This family had been South for over a year for the ill-fated wife's health, and were just returning to Morgan County, Mo. The husband is almost crazed by this unexpected dispensation. A robust, hearty old man, seated on his wife's coffin, with the tears streaming down his face, was a scene of horror calculated to move the sternest heart to pity.

In the rear car was an elderly lady with her three daughters, all en route to Poplar Bluffs, Mo., to visit relatives. They remained in the car and would have escaped with immaterial bruises, had it not been for the break of a pipe in the locomotive of the construction train, filling the rear coach with deadly steam. All were injured by the steam, but little Julia, 12 years old, was terribly scalded, her eyes being literally burned out by the steam. The mother and her children were removed to the Sisters' Hospital, in this city, and every attention was paid them by the Sisters of Charity. But human aid was unavailing in Julia's case.

Calvin Atwood, manufacturer and dealer in agricultural implements at Lebanon, Ill., was cut on the head, but not seriously hurt.

A German laborer on the construction train, residing at Belleville, Ill., broke one of his legs in jumping from the train. He was taken home.

The Deputy-Sheriff of White County, Ill., was on the train in charge of a lunatic. The Sheriff pushed the lunatic from the train, and then jumped after him. Both were badly bruised.

In all, twelve passengers were injured, more or less, but none seriously. Those badly injured were taken to the Sisters' Hospital.

The Coroner's jury brought in the following verdict:

"That Conductor Michael Ward and Engineer John Fanning, of the construction train, are grossly and culpably negligent, the conductor for starting out after the passenger train had passed him ahead of time, and the engineer for running at too great speed; also, that the conductor of the passenger train neglected his duty and violated the rules of the road in not sending out a flagman to warn the construction train of impending danger; also, that the railroad company is somewhat responsible in not informing the conductor of the freight of the discontinuance of certain trains, thereby detaining his train and occasioning the accident."

—The latest "worker" heard from is from Kentucky. The Democrats having bought up all the whisky in the county, and promising by means of that advantage to carry the election of a Democratic Congressman, this devoted patriot opened an illicit distillery for the Republican cause. His application is now filed, with 270 other applications for pardon, with the Department of Justice. He only distilled fifteen gallons, but the great fact bearing on his case is whether the Republican was elected or not. If he wasn't, the poor devil ought to "catch it" for not "working" harder.

—A St. Louis lady whose foot had been pressed in a street-car by a gentleman, thought she would make an example of him. She returned the pressure, looked languishing, and all that sort of thing, and, when she alighted, tacitly invited him to follow. Arriving at her home, she invited him in, and he, accepting, was brought face to face with her husband. She requested the latter gentleman to "wade into" the former, and detailed the circumstances of the affair. The husband politely dismissed the gent with the pressing foot, and then turned about and beat his wife for inviting such familiarities.

THE COURTS.

Hope for the Lamar Policy-Holders--The Receiver to Go to California.

Important Ruling of Judge Tree as to Doubtful Insurance Companies' Charters.

A Busy Day in the Admiralty Court--Suits for Salvage and for Ownership.

Unsatisfactory Trade of a Valuable Mill for Lands.

Sewing-Machine Attachment Suit--The Lemont Treasurership, Etc.

The Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company in the cause Edwin Burnham and Edwin R. Burnham v. the Company, yesterday, reported to the Superior Court as follows:

The undersigned respectfully represents and reports to the Court that among the assets of the said Lamar Insurance Company which came into his possession as Receiver, he finds a claim on demand in favor of the said Lamar Insurance Company against the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, Cal., which claim arose and exists upon a policy of reinsurance issued by the said People's Insurance Company to the said Lamar Insurance Company in and by which all the outstanding risks of the Lamar Company were reinsured by the People's. That in and by the same fire which rendered the Lamar insolvent, the said People's Company also became insolvent and unable to pay its debts in full. That the said People's Insurance Company claims to be able to pay from its assets but 25 cents on the dollar upon its liabilities, and from such facts as the undersigned has been able to ascertain concerning the truth of such claim, he believes that said 25 per cent is all that could be collected in case of a suit brought against the said People's Company. That said last named Company has wholly suspended and gone out of business; that its office and such effects as it has are located in San Francisco, more than 2,000 miles distant from Chicago, and cannot be reached, except at great trouble and expense. The undersigned has reason to believe that he can, by going in person to San Francisco, settle, adjust, and compromise the said claim upon equitable terms; and he also believes that it will be for the best interests of the creditors that he be permitted to make a settlement of said claim and adjust, and liquidate, and discharge all the matters of difference between the said two companies, and he therefore prays that an order or decree may be entered accordingly. Dated Chicago, April 5, 1873. George Chandler, Receiver.

The Court entered the following decree: This cause coming on again to be heard, and on reading and filing the report of George Chandler, Esq., Receiver, and on proofs made in open court, and the Court being satisfied that the claim of the Lamar Insurance Company against the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, should be settled, and discharged, and that it is for the best interests of the creditors of the said Lamar Company that such course should be pursued, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that the said George Chandler as aforesaid be and is hereby authorized and empowered to settle and adjust the claims of the Lamar Insurance Company against the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem for the best interests of the parties concerned, and to take and receive from said People's Insurance Company such sum or sums of money as he can obtain in compromise and settlement of said claims, and upon such settlement the said Receiver is hereby further authorized and empowered to make, execute, and deliver to the said People's Company a full and valid release in law and discharge the said Peoples' Insurance Company of and from all debts, dues, and liabilities which it may now be liable for to the said Lamar Insurance Company, and also to make and execute any other release or discharge, or paper necessary to carry into effect the objects of this decree.

OF INTEREST TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

Points of interest to policy-holders came up before Judge Tree, yesterday, in Wetzler v. the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a Company which is fighting the claimant on the technical ground that citizens of Chicago are, under the charter of the Company, unable to sue in any other than Madison County, the Chicago courts having no jurisdiction. It was doubtful whether the special act giving the Company a charter was not repealed, as regards this clause, and His Honor so construed it, holding that where legislation of so extraordinarily liberal a character was open to two constructions, the Court was not bound to interpret too rigidly against the interests of those who might suffer at the expense of the corporations.

The case came up on the plea of the defendant, setting up the aforesaid clause in the charter as to all suits being brought in the Madison County Circuit Court. Plaintiff demurred that the plea was not well pled (on technical grounds, of no interest to the general reader); that the charter was special, and had been repealed, in effect, by the new Constitution, as well as by subsequent acts; and that the plea failed to set forth the fact that the Company possessed an office, and was represented by officers in the county where they were to be sued, where service could be had, and therefore, the plea was not good.

The counsel for the plaintiff having argued at some length in support of these positions, the other side replied, the substance of his argument being, that he relied on the act creating the Company, and that the plaintiff had his remedy in Madison County, where the Company could make a substantial defense.

The Court, referring to the act granting the charter, said this statute was claimed to have conferred extraordinary privileges on an insurance company. It was a question whether the Legislature had the power to grant such privileges; but, admitting it to be a matter of doubt, the Court was not bound to construe the statute to have been intended by the Legislature to give the corporation all that was claimed for it. The effect of such a statute would be in the case of a citizen of Chicago suing this Company, that he would be practically debarred from a remedy, and the Company could defeat his efforts to force them to a settlement. For instance, although the Company might be doing business in any city and county of the State to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars; yet, by keeping neither officers nor offices in Madison, where the Company must be sued, no remedy could be had by a claimant whose loss the company had refused to pay. (In this case, the claimant's loss is not disputed; his claim has been duly adjusted; and there is no question of the Company's liability to pay.) There could be no service, and the defendant, while making no resistance to the suit, could not be made to pay. It seemed to the Court necessary that defendants should set forth that they had, in reality, in Madison County, the offices and officers that the plaintiff ought to find in Madison County, if he went there, as the defendant maintained he should do, in order to lawfully sue them. Therefore, without passing on the other points, he should sustain the demurrer to the plea as to want of jurisdiction of this Court, with the leave to the defendant to plead over in five days.

HEAVY SUIT FOR THE LOSS OF A DAUGHTER.

A suit, for $25,000 damages, for loss of the services of a daughter, was yesterday brought in the Circuit Court, against Theodore Honeysett, by Thomas Smith, whose daughter, Mary Ann, died, on Friday last, in child-birth. The circumstances of this suit, as represented by the plaintiff, are of an exceedingly melancholy character. Mr. Smith is represented to be a man of respectability, whose family, up to the matters to be related, has been a source of pride and joy to their parents. The daughter in question was, at the time of her premature death, about 17 years of age. She had always borne a truly excellent character for industry, fidelity, and general good conduct. She was of unusually attractive appearance, a well grown, comely, healthy-looking girl as one would wish to see. After leaving school, she worked in a factory, and there earned the respect and esteem of all who knew her. After that, she hired as second servant to Mrs. Honeysett, the wife of a baker on West Madison street, her wages being paid to her parents. Here, it is related, young Honeysett, the defendant in this suit, who was engaged as salesman in his father's store, and lived in the house, succeeded in accomplishing the girl's ruin, under promise of marriage. When her situation became too apparent to be longer concealed, the young man refused to keep his promise, and the girl went home to her mother and confessed her fault. The defendant proving deaf to all appeal, proceedings in bastardy were instituted for the purpose of holding Theodore in bail, and that formality having been gone through, the case was continued until yesterday to await the result of the girl's state. On Friday she was taken ill, and died the same day. The offspring of the unfortunate girl died with her; hence the suit.

AN UNSATISFACTORY TRADE.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, Nelson Seymour brought an action against William Clawson, praying for an injunction to stay proceedings. Complainant about the 28th of March, 1872, owned Lot No. 12, in Block No. 5, in the village of Thornton Station, upon which were valuable improvements, consisting of a $14,000 flouring-mill. Clawson, at the same time, claimed possession of a farm in the County of Henry, described as the northeast ¼ of Sec. 17, in Township 16, north of Range 3, east of the 4th P. M., which had been, prior to that time, sold by Sheriff on an execution to one Andrew Crawford for about $4,444.28, who held certificate. The right to redeem the land was about to expire on the 15th of April, 1872; Clawson, who claimed to be a practical miller, proposed to purchase Seymour's mill, paying a part by conveying the land and certain live stock thereon. Seymour asked $14,000 for his property, Clawson valuing his, if free of incumbrance, at $10,000. An exchange was agreed upon, Seymour engaging to sell his property for $14,000, taking in payment the farm at $10,000, less the sum of money required to clear it of incumbrance, and the farm stock, and the balance in money in five equal annual instalments, with 10 per cent interest. Clawson agreed to purchase the mill upon these terms, and to secure the money payments by a mortgage on the mill, and delivered the deed of the farm to Seymour, who redeemed it from the sale to Crawford, paying him $4,888.66, leaving the sum of $5,102.34 to be applied towards payment of the mill property. After crediting Clawson with all payments, the sum of $8,403 remained to be paid, as mentioned, in five equal annual instalments. Upon the execution and delivery of the deed, Seymour entered into possession of the farm, and Clawson began working the mill. Seymour was not able subsequently to get Clawson to accept a deed of the mill property, and execute the notes and the securing mortgage. Clawson temporized and refused to complete the purchase. Seymour claims that while he has improved the farm property, Clawson has so allowed the mill property to depreciate in value from want of proper care and attention, that it is now not sufficient security for the unsettled part of the original transaction. Seymour shows that one of the yearly installments is now due, with a year's interest, in all $2,520.90. Clawson refuses now to receive a conveyance of the mill property, or to execute the notes and mortgages, and began in August last an action against Seymour for the farm, etc., who now prays for an injunction restraining that proceeding, and summons to order Clawson to appear in court, to make answer unto all these matters.

SUIT FOR THE POSSESSION OF A VESSEL.

Wallace Bullen and Joel Taylor, of this State, yesterday brought suit against John Stupinski, of Detroit, Mich., for specific performance of a contract to sell them the vessel Floretta, of Detroit. They allege that on the 21st March last, they contracted to buy the vessel for the sum of $19,000, and paid a sum of money on the agreement to bind the bargain. The vessel was then in Milwaukee, bound for Buffalo, and the agreement was to the effect that the complainants were to take her off Stupinski's hands immediately, run her to Buffalo, N. Y., for which port she was under charter, and continue the engagement of the Captain for the balance of the season. The necessary deeds were prepared and presented to the defendant for completion, when he refused to have anything whatever to do with the matter. Wherefore, the complainants pray an injunction restraining the defendant assigning the property; for an account of the earnings of the vessel from the date of the completion of the contract, and for specific performance.

SALVAGE.

Williams and others, the owners of the steam-tug J. W. Peabody, yesterday brought suit against the schooner Sardinia, for salvage, in the United States District Court, admiralty side. The libelant affirms that on the 4th of November, 1871, the Sardinia was lying at the railroad wharf, Duluth, without the protection of either a breakwater or harbor, when a hurricane sprang up, and the schooner was in imminent danger of being wrecked. In this emergency the master of the Sardinia sent for the steam tug to assist them, and the J. W. Peabody put out to her, and, after infinite danger and difficulty, drew her into a place of safety. The schooner's timbers were already starting, and she could not much longer have held together. The owners of the tug relate that their vessel was used only for the towage of Williams' own vessels in Lake Superior in the neighborhood of Duluth. The vessel salvaged was valued at $10,000, and her cargo at $30,000.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT PATENT.

The Fuller Tuck Creaser Patent Infringement suit, which is familiar to most of the readers of this column, was yesterday up before Judges Drummond and Blodgett, who will meet in consultation shortly, and decide whether there has been any infringement or not of the patent.

The suit is of some importance, for the reason that the plaintiff is the owner of both the Fuller and Rose tuck-creasers, which practically include all creasers of the needle bar system used in the United States, and the amount involved would consequently be very large. The matter was argued exhaustively, and there is nothing new to add to what has already been said on the subject in The Tribune.

THE "NEWS" PRINTING COMPANY.

At the first meeting of the creditors of the Chicago *News* Company, yesterday, before Register Hibbard, Homer Cook was elected Assignee. The schedule of the Company shows that the capital stock subscribed exceeded $42,150, the debts amounting to only $6,790, which have yet to be satisfied. The press, types, and engine are stored away in different warehouses, subject to sale of mortgagees. They were mortgaged, in September, 1872, to C. H. McCormick, for $4,000, and afterwards to —— Davis for $2,000. In November the Company suspended publication, and the property was turned over to the mortgagees, in whose hands it now is. They have accepted it in full of all their claims.

SUIT FOR OVERPLUS OF SALE PRICE OVER MORTGAGE.

A firm named Engel, Anderson & Johnson, bought a quantity of lumber from White & Hafner, in July last, valued at $2,000, for which they gave their notes, secured by chattel mortgage on Nos. 77 and 79 Noble street. The latter delivered lumber to the value of $1,000, and then, as the former allege, in a bill yesterday filed in the Superior Court, refused to deliver the balance. White & Hafner are said to have sold the note for $1,000 to Martin Culver, who was duly noticed of the failure of contract for which the note was given. Then Johnson sold his one-third interest in the business, to one Jackson, to whom due notice had been given of the debt owing by the firm. The other two members of the firm assigned the equity of redemption, or overplus of money of said mortgage, for the sum of $1,000, in part payment of a debt owed by the firm. Then Culver foreclosed, and sold the property for $2,120, and the firm now pray an injunction restraining the payment of any money to Culver for said property without the due payment of overplus to Jacobson.

THE TREASURERSHIP OF LEMONT.

In the Superior Court, John Flynn brings action on plea of mandamus against Stephen Keogh, one of the Supervisors of the Town of Lemont. Flynn was elected Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the town, and thereupon presented to Stephen Keogh, Supervisor, a bond duly prepared, with a certificate of a majority of the Commissioners, setting forth the fact that he had been elected Treasurer, requesting him to approve it, which he refused to do.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The Assignee of Cyrus B. Durfee yesterday filed a petition to sell certain real estate included in the assets of the bankrupt, consisting of brick yard, fixtures, and implements of brick-making, subject to mortgage and taxes, the proceeds to be brought into court. In the same matter the Assignee was allowed to compromise with one S. L. Smith as to a claim against him in favor of Durfee on a note to which both were jointly parties, on which an execution was had, and a sale made of Durfee's real estate.

The petition of J. P. Rosch against the Home Insurance Company, for set-off, was yesterday referred to Register Hibbard to take proof and report.

The rule to show cause, already published, in the matter of Shanahan, West & Manning, was yesterday extended twenty days.

The objections of David Valentine & Co. to the dismissal of proceedings in the matter of David Neuberger were yesterday withdrawn, and the proceedings were dismissed absolutely.

The Assignee of the estate of Leon Goldsmith et al was yesterday authorized to pay Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys, their fees and disbursements, amounting to $190.

William W. Church, Jr., filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy on the 3d inst. The papers and proceedings were yesterday referred to John T. Morgan, of Monmouth, Warren County, Register.

GENERAL NOTES.

Charles A. Putnam brings an action in assumpsit against John B. Gormly for $2,500 damages.

James M. Adsit sues David M. Ford on a confession of judgment for $5,000.

Charles Koch, owner, carried water every day through the hall of John Teurell, tenant. John refused to pay his rent. Verdict for two months.

Judge Williams was busy all day in hearing "restored business."

Healy & Lyon replevin H. Happell for an organ.

Gilson sued Sullivan for the rent of a house; verdict for the defendant.

Booth wants $2,000 from Malcolm for taking off his horse and buggy. On trial.

Mackenzie and Nurse rented the store No. 33 West Randolph street for three months. Their time is up, but they refuse to quit. On trial.

Louis Kantrowitz brings a $10,000 action against John R. Brookman and John D. Skinner for trespass, in that they did, on the 30th of April, 1871, enter his store, No. 35 West Randolph street, broke the doors, and removed a portion of the stock in trade, consisting of gents' clothing, etc., of the value of $900, and assaulted him so severely that he was, in consequence, laid up sick.

The attendance of jurors at the opening of this term of the Criminal Court by Judge Farwell was very slim; out of a venire of twenty-three grand jurors and twenty-four petit jurors, only four of the former and two of the latter filed an appearance.

The will and codicil of Lucy A. Bryant was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Henry B. Bryant on his individual bond for $100,000, to be approved.

Adjudication was made and claims allowed in the estates of Paul Dilger, Peter Nukrey, James A. Collins, Henry Aye, Joseph Schneider, William H. Callender, John Harnett, James H. Ackhurst, F. Sieckenam, Henry Heugh, Herman Schulkmp, and Dorothe Luber.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace Bullen and Joel Taylor v. John Stupinski; bill for specific performance of agreement to sell the schooner Floretta, of Detroit, for accounting, and for injunction restraining intermeddling with the property.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Williams et al. v. Schooner Sardinia; libel for salvage.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,939—Nelson Seymour v. Wm. Clawson; bill for injunction to stay proceedings at common law. 42,940—John McCord v. E. F. Henshaw, assumpsit, $640.88. 42,941—Mechanics' National Bank v. J. W. Walker & Co.; assumpsit, $703. 42,942—Louis Brecht v. Joseph Bell; appeal. 42,943—Appeal. 42,944—Lyon & Healey v. H. Hoppell; action for replevin, $245. 42,945—Levi B. Taft v. Asa Vail, Nicholas R. Eglehart et al.; bill to foreclose mortgage for $5,800. 42,946—Max Engels et al. v. Morton Culver and K. K. Troasst. 42,947—John Flynn v. Stephen Keogh; petition for mandamus.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,414—Appeal. 6,415—Thos. Smith v. Theodore S. Honeyset; case, $25,000. 6,416—H. G. Soule & Co., New York, v. Homer Taylor; assumpsit, $100. 6,417—Charles W. Shumway v. John R. Walsh et al.; restored appeal and proceedings in action of ejectment. 6,418—Louis H. Johnson v. Martha Johnson et al.; restored bill to reform deed. 6,419—Robert K. Halliday v. Jacob Rose and Frederick Collett; bond on appeal. 6,420—Emily H. Pratt and James Pratt v. Horatio Stone; restored bill and proceedings. 6,421—Matthew Laflin v. John H. Dunham, Solomon A. Smith, and Deville R. Holt; same. 6,422—Guiseppe Mazza v. Guiseppe Mazza; divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness, and for custody of children. 6,423—Robert Leitch et al. v. Hiram L. Wilder, Ella Eugenia Wilder, and Frank Wilder; petition for partition of property leased to Turner & Manfield in 1867, namely: N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, 38, 14. 6,424—H. H. Schufeldt v. George A. Schufeldt et al.; restored bill. 6,425—Augusta Ellsworth v. J. C. Dow et al.; same. 6,426—James Ellsworth v. John Parker et al.; same. 6,427—Oliver Smith v. George Aylesworth; same. 6,428—Joseph J. Gasser v. Gustav M. Van Schlieven; same. 6,429—Adelia Lynch v. William Kearney; same. 6,474—Appeal. 6,475—Appeal. 6,476—A. W. McCauley v. Ann St. Clair; appeal. 6,477—Appeal. 6,478—Appeal. 6,480—Appeal. 6,481—Louis Kantrowitz v. John R. Brookman and John D. Skinner; trespass, $10,000. 6,482—Esther Wardlow et al. v. David F. Rundle; covenant broken, $1,000. 6,483—Charles A. Putnam v. John B. Young; assumpsit, $2,500. 6,484—Emma Ledger v. Susie Reed; affidavit for replevin, $400. 6,485—James H. Rice v. John C. Philips, Matthew M. Bettington, John C. Jennings; petition for mechanic's lien, $1,080. 6,486—James M. Adsit v. David M. Ford; confession of judgment, $5,000. 6,487—E. B. Bunthall v. Charles Schaffner; assumpsit, $500.

SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

Last week another sad life ended in Chicago. On Sunday afternoon a few friends gathered around the coffin of a woman in the parlor of the Grand Central Hotel, to render the final obsequies. The funeral lacked every element of grandeur. The mourners were not many, and the trappings of woe were not expensive. The service of the Episcopal Church was read above the remains, and the grief was not less sincere that fewer persons wept. Then through the mist and rain they bore the coffin through the dismal streets, and laid it to temporary rest at Graceland Cemetery.

The scene was not new nor strange—

A rainy burial on a sullen day,
When all the heaven showers its hoarded gloom,

is not so common a sight, it may be said, that it need excite special comment. The death and burial of which we speak, however, had more than ordinary elements of sadness.

The deceased lady was of Portland, Conn. She had been for some years a widow, and was about 30 years of age. She had frequently visited in Chicago, but had not until recently made this city her permanent residence. She came here for the last time in September of last year. Most of the time which she has passed in Chicago has been with relatives, among whom is an aunt living on the North Side. Her husband was the nephew of an eminent lawyer of good family in Portland. He died three years ago, leaving as fruit of his marriage, a son, who is now 9 years of age. The lady came to the Clarendon House, on North Clark street, soon after her first arrival at the West. A gentleman of high business standing, an old acquaintance of hers, boarded at the same place, and paid her such attention as any gentleman might pay to any intelligent and accomplished lady. The intimacy seemed to be of a Platonic character, and excited little remark, although it was known that the gentleman was married, but was living apart from his wife, and had a suit for divorce pending in the courts. The lady paid her own bills with drafts on New York up to the last month of her stay at the Clarendon, when they were paid by her friend. She left the Clarendon ostensibly because her room was not pleasant.

On the 11th of last month the lady and gentleman registered at the Grand Central, and occupied adjoining rooms, with a door between. The social relations of the lady with all at the hotel were most agreeable. The time was passed among the guests in receiving calls, card parties, and the like trivial occupations, and if there were lurking suspicions of evil they were ignored, or most guardedly spoken. About two weeks ago the lady was taken sick, and a physician was called in who has the reputation of assisting ladies who are in need of delicate services. He informed her friends that she was suffering from inflammation of the womb, and gave her sedatives and such other remedies as seemed suitable to her case. She began to get better, and continued to mend until last Friday, when she thought herself sufficiently recovered to leave her bed. She rose, dressed herself completely, and walked about for a while, when she was seized with a sudden faintness and fell to the floor in a state of unconciousness. Her friends in great alarm sent for the physician who had been previously called. He came, but told them that there was no hope. She partially revived, and expressed regret that she had not followed the wishes of the doctor. On Saturday, death ensued. On Sunday, she was buried under the circumstances already detailed, Dr. Dorsett, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. It was the intention of the friends to send the remains at once to relations in Connecticut, but superior advice caused them to so far modify their plans as to have them placed in a vault at Graceland until Wednesday.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the physician alluded to, but only a small amount of information was obtained from him, and that not of a satisfactory character. The Doctor stated that a small amount of blood was observed by friends on the underclothing of the deceased at the time of her death. Lest this should excite suspicion he told them that it was caused by hemorrhage of the womb, and added that, if the slightest suspicion attached to the case, he hoped that there would be an investigation. He said that the hemorrhage was insufficient to have caused death. Death must have resulted from a rupture of the heart, or some of the blood-vessels intimately connected with it. How this could have occurred was not explained in such a manner as to be perfectly clear to the reporter, but the Doctor argued that the thing was very possible in the state of weakness in which the patient at that time was. So the case has its elements of mystery as well as its elements of sadness. The reason given for the delay in taking the remains Eastward is that a sister of the dead lady has just deceased at Joliet, and it is desired to send both the bodies together. An investigation is improbable, as the Chief of Police will not act without the concurrence of the Coroner, and the Coroner will not act except upon the complaint of some interested party.

THE HUNTER ESTATE.

Over Forty Suits for the Dower of Widow Nicholl in the Above Lands Restored.

History of one of the Earliest Speculations in Chicago Real Estate.

The First Venture of the First Western Land Association of New York Capitalists.

Contest for Dower in Valuable Lands on the North Side.

Yesterday, in the Criminal Court, Francis B. Nicholl, of the City of Brooklyn, reinstated over forty suits in Chancery for widow's dower, in a valuable real estate on the North Side. The particulars of this litigation will be found of unusual interest.

It appears that Mrs. Nicholl is the relict of the late Edward A. Nicholl, who died on the 24th day of March, 1859, and who was possessor of the real estate subsequently mentioned, in which she claims dower.

About the 1st of December, 1834, an association was formed, in New York, for the purchase and sale of Western lands, and it was mutually agreed by the members that lands intended to be purchased should be conveyed to, and the legal title invested in one Charles Butler, who would sell them for the common use and benefit of the Association. About the 1st of December, 1834, in pursuance of the agreement, a contract was made and entered into on behalf of the Association with Arthur Bronson, for the purchase of certain lands in Chicago, and he did transfer and convey those lands to Frederick Bronson. The consideration paid for the property was $100,000, which was made up by all the members of the Association, each contributing a certain proportion. On the 1st of July, 1835, Charles Butler issued to the various members separate certificates, defining their respective shares in a part of the purchased real estate called the "Hunter property," and setting forth that the property was to be divided into 1,000 parts or shares of $100 each, and that the interest of each of the holders was to be accounted for in money and as a personal interest, and not as land, when the said land came to be sold. On the 8th September, 1835, Frederick duly transferred the Hunter Property to Charles Butler, in fee simple, yet the transfer was made in trust for the benefit of the members of the Association. Edward A. Nicholl, late husband of oratrix, was from its beginning and for several years, a member of the Association and a shareholder in the "Hunter Property." On the 1st April, 1840, Charles Butler made a declaration of trust, in writing, setting forth that he held the property for the benefit of Nicholl and others who had contributed to its purchase. Nicholl owned six-eighteenths of one-half of the property, Charles Butler one-half, the remainder being owned by John S. Bushing, Chester Clark, Benjamin F. Butler, William B. Ogden, and Barton White. At the request of the shareholders, the half interest in the property which did not belong to Charles Butler was conveyed in trust to E. A. Nicholl and Orsamus Bushnell, who on the 12th of April, 1842, made declaration of trust showing that it was held in for the members, in the proportion of: E. A. Nicholl, six-eighteenths; Charles Butler, in trust for the assignees of Simon Hyde, four-eighteenths; and the others in smaller fractions, and stating that whenever partition should be made of the premises among the parties interested they would convey to each of them, or to such parties as they may designate to receive it, their share of the premises, in severalty, by deed, with covenants of warranty against their own acts only, partition thereof to be made, if practicable, within six months from date of declaration. By this declaration of trust, oratrix submits, her late husband became possessed of six-eighteenths of the undivided half of the Hunter property, and that she is entitled to her dower therein. An agreement was entered into by all the parties interested in the trust, on the 25th day of April, 1842, to the effect that the objects and interests of the trust were that whenever partition should be made of the hunt premises, the trustees would convey to the beneficiaries in severalty, their heirs or assigns, their several shares of the said trust premises by deed, with covenants of warranty against the acts of the trustees; that said partition should take place, if practicable, within six months from the date of the declaration of trust; that the trustees might, before partition, sell the premises for such prices and upon such terms of payment as they might deem fit, and might delegate all the above powers to William B. Ogden, of Chicago, or any other person or persons; and that the trustees should account to each beneficiary proportionately the proceeds of such sale. On the 3d of January, 1843, by mutual agreement of all parties interested, a deed of partition was executed by the trustees, Nicholl and Bushnell, by which a certain part of the property, estimated to be one-half thereof, was conveyed to Charles Butler, by Nicholl and Bushnell, and the other half was conveyed by Charles Butler to Nicholl and Bushnell with the exception of one block, No. 8, in Kinzie's Addition to the City of Chicago, said half being designated "The trust half of the Hunter property." The complainant submits that her late husband, E. A. Nicholl, by virtue of the deed of partition, became possessor of six-eighteenths of "the trust half," and also six-eighteenths of the undivided half of Block No. 8, before mentioned, and that she is entitled to her dower in the same; that E. A. Nicholl sold two-thirds of his interest in the "Hunter property" to Abel T. Anderson, and conveyed his remaining interest therein to Thomas J. Oakley. Nicholl was removed, by decree of Cook County Court, from the office of trustee, on 6th August, 1845, and Bushnell was thence sole trustee, and the partition between Butler and Nicholl and Bushnell, trustees, was declared to be valid. On the 10 April, 1846, all the persons interested in the "Trust half of the Hunter property" sold and conveyed their several interests therein to William B. Ogden, and, on the 5th day of November, 1846, Bushnell, trustee, for a nominal consideration, conveyed the legal title in fee simple on and to the "Trust half of the Hunter property," and also the undivided half of Block 8 to said Ogden. Complainant shows that, on the 2d of March, 1868, defendants had, and still has, a sole estate of inheritance, both legal and equitable, to the various lots of land described in the forty-odd suits; further, that she has frequently sought to obtain from defendant one-ninth part of the lots in question, wherein she is dowered; but he refuses to comply with her request. Wherefore, complainant prays an accounting may be had of the rents and profits of said lots, which have accrued since the death of said Edward A. Nicholl, and that one-ninth part of the lots of land may be assigned to her for her dower, and that she be let into the full and immediate possession thereof, and decreed to hold the same for the term of her life, she having at no time signed her assent to any conversion of the property in the personalty.

The Circuit Court, before which the cause was brought, decided against the widow's claim, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision; when the fire came and destroyed the records, which were yesterday restored. The causes were reinstated.

NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

LEMARS, March 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Northwestern Iowa enjoyed remarkably fine weather from about the 6th to the 20th of March. During that period farmers were busily engaged sowing wheat, and a good deal of plowing was done. Since that period it has been cold and somewhat stormy, and a little snow has fallen. The last heavy snow fell on the 27th of February, which went off rapidly with the warm weather of the beginning of March.

Notwithstanding this occasional dreadful snow-storms which beset this part of Iowa in winter, and which are apt to discourage those who have not been accustomed to a bleak and new prairie region, the abundant richness of the soil, and the healthfulness of the climate, continue to attract emigrants from the East in large numbers.

The prominent features of Northwestern Iowa, in a climatic point of view, and which are particularly noticed by new settlers, are, the general dryness and wonderful salubrity of the atmosphere, the short periods of muddy weather in spring and fall, the occasional superabundance of dust in summer when the wind blows, and the total absence of malarious diseases. Rain is expected in April and May. Autumn is a season of great beauty, appearing like a long Indian summer. I have seen no rain in winter; and, with the exception of occasional seasons, very little snow falls,—not sufficient to make sleighing amount to much. The grass being frequently burnt off in the fall, there is nothing to hold the snow which falls, and the most of it is blown into the hollows, or into drifts. This winter we have two very severe snow-storms. During these blows, which are invariably from the Northwest, the snow is so fine that it finds its way through the smallest aperture in a building; and, when at the worst, it is impossible to see an object a few yards distance, making it particularly dangerous to travelers on the open prairie, where fences and buildings are few and far between.

The soil of the prairie is almost uniformly a rich loam, fertile in corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. It bears wet weather and drouth well, and is easily cultivated. Last year, heavy crops of potatoes and grain were grown. The surface is gently rolling, approaching to hilly near the streams. Springs and creeks are numerous, and good water is obtained by digging a moderate depth. Fences are not needed, cattle being required to be herded.

What timber we have, away from Missouri Bottom, is mostly in ravines among the hills near streams. The creeks and rivers are more or less fringed with timber. Coal is abundant in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge.

There is little, if any, government land not taken up, but the railroad companies hold large amounts, and a good deal is owned by speculators. Immigrants with means are beginning to take hold of the railroad sections; and there is plenty of choice lands to select from.

Attention is being paid to planting forest trees, all kinds of which grow well after the prairie-sod has been killed by a year or two's cultivation. Nothing else is wanted but the growth of trees for shelter, and to break the piercing winds of the prairie, to make this a splendid country. C.

THE COUNCIL.

Nomination of Three Health Commissioners.

McGregor Adams, Charles E. Moore, and Samuel Hoard, the Lucky Men.

The Eleven O'Clock Saloon-Closing Ordinance Pushed Forward Another Step.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Dixon in the chair. Present, Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sewer on Miller street, between Taylor and Harrison; for sewer near the Erring Woman's Refuge; for water-pipe in Nineteenth street, from Wood to Hoyne; in Twenty-first, from Leavitt to Western avenue; in Throop from Tenth to Twenty-second; for a main sewer in Washington street; for the vacation of land at the intersection of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street; for a sidewalk on Wood street, between Chicago avenue and Clarence street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for cindering Twenty-second street, from Centre to Ashland avenue; to survey Halsted st., between Archer and Egan avenues, with a view to widening that street; to build a sewer in South Halsted, from Archer avenue to Thirty-fifth street, as soon as possible; to lay water pipe on V[illegible] avenue.

An order directing the Board to request the Northwestern Road to place a flagman at the end of North Market street, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A resolution offered by Ald. Tracey, directing the Board to take up all the railroad tracks on Ashland avenue, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

The Board of Health was ordered to abate the nuisance caused by the C., B. & Q. and C. & N. W. Roads, in emptying their manure, etc., on Twenty-second street, west of Centre avenue.

An order to the Comptroller, directing him to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Andrew for $100, paid by him a year ago for a pawnbroker's license, was passed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following communication from the Mayor was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

GENTLEMEN: The term of office for which Samuel Hoard was appointed a member of the Board of Health has expired. The act approved March 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, makes it the duty of the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Common Council, to appoint the members of said Board of Health. In pursuance thereof, I hereby appoint Samuel Hoard a member of said Board of Health for the term prescribed by law, viz.: six years from the 1st of April, 1873, and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

Mr. A. B. Reynolds, who has acted as a member of the Board of Health, has tendered to me his resignation, to take effect on the 5th of April, 1873, which I have accepted. A vacancy is thereby created in said Board. I hereby appoint Mr. McGregor Adams as a member of the Board of Health to fill the unexpired term of the said Reynolds, which will terminate on the 1st of April, 1877; and I respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

A vacancy exists on said Board of Health, by reason of the resignation of Mr. George Von Hollen, and I hereby appoint Mr. Charles E. Moore as a member of the Board of Health, to fill the unexpired term of the said Von Hollen, which will terminate on the 1st of April, 1875; and I respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

BALANCES.

A communication from the Board of Police, making recommendations in regard to an unexpended balance from the last annual appropriation, was referred to the Finance Committee.

CITY OFFICERS.

A communication from the Comptroller, asking to be informed as to the policy of the Council in regard to leasing street ends, was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

The same officer submitted an ordinance directing him to issue $50,000 in bonds, to retire a like amount of municipal indebtedness due and payable June 1, 1873, and it was passed.

The same officer transmitted a list of all unoccupied property belonging to the city.

The annual report of the Board of Health was presented, and placed on file.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for paving Water street from lake to Michigan avenue, Fifth avenue from Randolph to Madison, Franklin from Chicago avenue to Division, and Eldridge court from State to Michigan avenue, and they were passed.

A number of sidewalk ordinances were submitted and passed.

The reports of the Commissioners to make estimates for paving Twenty-second street from State to Wentworth avenue, Vernon avenue from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth, Wabash from Thirty-second to Douglas avenue, Thirty-first street from State to South Park avenue, State street from Lake to Madison, Eldridge from State to Michigan avenue, Thirty-first from South Park avenue to Cottage Grove, and Wabash from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second were confirmed.

COMMITTEES.

The Finance Committee reported adversely on the petitions of Francis Junker, Magdalena Webber, F. Burns, T. M. Blaney, M. Hoffman, and others, and the reports were concurred in.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the ordinance for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which was laid over.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the ordinance changing the name of West Polk street. It was laid over.

The same Committee, to whom were referred various resolutions relative to court-house plans, recommended they be tabled, since nothing could be done without joint action with the County Commissioners, who had refused to adopt similar resolutions.

Ald. Schaffner explained that he wrote the resolutions presented by Commissioner Ashton, and was alone responsible for them. Part of his object had been attained, and the resolution might as well be filed.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., the ordinance for paving Jackson street from State to Michigan avenue, was passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., reported back several sidewalk ordinances, and one for paving Peoria from Lake to Harrison, which were passed.

The same Committee, reported an order, which was laid over, requesting the West Side Street Railway Company to lay a double track railway for Milwaukee avenue from Division to North avenue.

FIRE LIMITS.

The Special Committee on the Fire Limits submitted two reports, the majority one opposing any modification of the limits, and the minority one recommending that the fire limits embrace the entire city, and that frame buildings, 24 feet by 40, and not over 16 feet high, may be erected, provided they are not within 40 feet of any brick or stone building already put up.

They were both laid over.

CLARK STREET.

The question of using horse instead of steam power on Clark street was taken up.

Ald. Stone moved both majority and minority reports be postponed till December. He did not see any reason why the Rock Island Road should be singled out for attack, when other roads occupied other streets.

Ald. Woodman took the same view, and did not believe the Company could do the business with horse power.

Ald. Sidwell advocated the use of horse power, and knew of no other street in a similar predicament with Clark. He moved to postpone the matter for two weeks.

The motion was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 27.

Ald. Stone's motion was carried—yeas, 24; nays, 13.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The order directing the Board of Police to detail a sufficient force to prevent the obstruction of street openings by trains and cars was agreed to.

CLOSING SALOONS.

The ordinance relative to closing saloons at 11 o'clock was taken up.

Ald. McAvoy moved to amend by striking out 11 o'clock and inserting 12.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

Ald. McAvoy moved to fix the time at half-past 11.

It was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 23.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" READINGS.

"The best reader who has ever appeared in Boston."—The Boston Globe, March 15.

"His voice is of splendid volume, and so divinely modulated as to express every articulate utterance of human emotion."—New York Herald, Jan. 31.

"He rises to true inspiration, and an electrical thrill that he is able to send through the audience, adds to the effect of his fine presence and powerful and sympathetic voice. We pronounce Mr. Bellew unequaled as a reader."—London Times.

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BELLEW,

"The Greatest Living Reader,"

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Union Park Congregational Church; Thursday Evening, April 10, same place.

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Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, April 9 and 12.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seat. For sale at Star Course Depots.

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MONDAY, April 7, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

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The Queen of the arena, and her celebrated PARISIAN TROUPE OF RIDERS, [illegible]

JAMES ROBINSON.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

BAKER AND FARRON,

[illegible]

CHRIS AND LENA.

[illegible]

LITTLE FRAUDS.

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SONGS AND DANCES.

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Anna Dickinson,

At the Centenary M. E. Church, [illegible] EVENING, April 11, FRIDAY

"JOAN OF ARC."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, [illegible] extra. Tickets for sale at Dyche's Drug Store, [illegible] Madison and Halsted-sts., and E. H. Revell's Bookstore, [illegible] East Madison-st.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Last week of McKEE RANKIN, MISS KITTY BLANCHARD, and full combination. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY last performances of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Grand Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon. [illegible] OLIVER TWIST and Rankin's New Piece, [illegible] Coming, the Funniest Man in America, STUART ROBSON.

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Engagement of the Eminent English Artiste,

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Romeo and Juliet

which will be produced with appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

Saturday—NEILSON MATINEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of the stock of the People's Omnibus & Baggage Company are closed until after the annual election of its Directors for the ensuing year. GEO. B. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1873.

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CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, April 19, 2 P. M.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—The Atlantic Investigation—The Weather—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Police Board—Where's Mr. Crain?—Liquid Supplies—Wisconsin Letter—The City Hall Plans—The Mathews Tragedy—Help for the Little Ones—Pardoning a Repeater—Jim Scovel on His Muscle—The New Steamship Castalia—Ocean Telegraphy—Death on the Rail.

THIRD PAGE—The Courts—Mysterious Death at One of Our Prominent Hotels—The Hunter Estate—Council Meeting Last Evening—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The New Jersey Railroad War; Farmers and the Tariff; Spain and Cuba—Current News Paragraphs—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—The County Board—City in Brief—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Matters—Indian Troubles—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Chris and Lena; or German Life on the Mississippi."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Clockmakers' Hat."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 18,000 tickets and 2,467 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

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FLORIDA AND CONSUMPTIVES—FURTHER OBSERVATIONS BY DR. SCHENCK.

Philadelphia North American, April 1.

A period of nearly forty years, more than the average duration of human life, devoted exclusively, without intermission, to the study of any one subject, must undoubtedly render one most proficient and expert in that particular branch. This fact has, perhaps, been more forcibly illustrated in the life of Dr. Jos. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, in his researches and investigations into the causes, prevention, and cure of consumption, than any other living man. The Doctor's three great remedies, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, discovered and used by him in the treatment of all pulmonary affections, have so thoroughly stood the test and experience of time that to-day they may be said to occupy an undisputed field, no one having the effrontery to combat against or deny the great restorative powers of these medicines, backed, as they are, by the living testimony of thousands who, under other treatment, had been given up to die. Satisfied with the effectiveness of his preparations, Dr. Schenck has devoted much study and research during the past few years as to the most acceptable and beneficial climate for consumptives during the winter season, a period when the patient, owing to the sudden changes in the temperature, is liable to fresh colds, which, although light and apparently trifling in their character, are as much to be dreaded and guarded against as the disease itself. Among our most celebrated physicians, for years past, there has been a great diversity of opinion as to the choice of climate for consumptives during our fall and winter months. The State of Minnesota, especially in and around St. Paul, has perhaps heretofore been more generally recommended than any other locality. Here the atmosphere is generally very dry, the winters commencing with our early fall and running late into spring, with a thermometer almost invariably below the freezing point. Thousands of consumptives have gone there from time to time, and while a few have been benefited and still fewer cured, the percentage of recoveries has been so very small that physicians and others have of late deemed it unwise to send invalids to that far out-of-the-way ice-bound region only to return with fresh contracted colds and the disease so far advanced as to be incurable. Dr. Schenck is among the few physicians who never indorsed Minnesota or any other cold region for consumptives, but always favored and recommended the mild and genial climate characteristic of Florida.

[illegible] the public, [illegible] since the Doctor issued his first circular to [illegible] consumptives to go to Florida in winter. This announcement [illegible] was heralded throughout the press of the country, and [illegible] short time hundreds of invalids availed themselves of the Doctor's advice, which was not given until he himself had [illegible] into Florida, and made personal investigation of the climate, noting particularly the temperature at different points throughout the State, and selecting the places best suited for the patient. At this time but few consumptives ever went South, and none ever ventured as far down as Florida, the favored resort being as stated, Minnesota and such regions. The Doctor's announcement soon caused a change in the order of things. Many who had tried other points now located in Florida, where the benefit desired was so apparent in such short time that to-day patients from all parts of the country go there by hundreds. Not only has Dr. Schenck's theory in regard to Florida proven correct, by the almost certain recovery of all who have gone there, but the advantage of this State over Minnesota as a residence for consumptives is evident by a glance at the last United States census report.

By reference to the statistics showing the mortality from consumption, it appears that the percentage of death from this disease in Minnesota is 14, while in Florida it is but 6, the mortality in the former State being within 2 per cent as much as our own State of Pennsylvania. Far better remain at home, surrounded by friends and old associations, than migrate to a strange locality, where the chances of death are nearly equal. Dr. Schenck has further discovered that far down in Florida, about Palatka, Enterprise, and Mellonville, the mortality is very light, there being few if any deaths from the disease. These are the points particularly named by the Doctor as the Consumptive's Home in winter. During the severest weather north the thermometer at these places seldom gets below seventy, but more often ranges up among the nineties. So satisfactory have been the results achieved by Dr. Schenck from advising patients to go to Florida that during the winter Palatka, Enterprise, and Mellonville are crowded with those afflicted with pulmonary disease.

A few years since and these places were seldom heard of until Dr. Schenck, as already stated, issued his first circular advising consumptives to go to Florida in winter. The arrivals each year are rapidly increasing, so much so, that the present accommodations are being taxed to their utmost, and a new and commodious hotel will be erected this summer both at Palatka and Enterprise. The Doctor has just returned from another extended tour of observation through Florida, and while there, he visited with many of his old patients, all of whom, by use of his preparations and the delightful climate, are rapidly recovering.

Of course there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida, although the prices of living there are very reasonable; in fact, more so than is generally the case in places resorted to by invalids, where unprincipled dealers very often turn affliction to profit. To such, however, as cannot afford this trip, the doctor's advice is ever, as it always has been, AVOID TAKING COLD, and the only way to do this during the winter is to stay in a warm room, with a regular temperature, and exercise by walking up and down, as strength will permit. To such as can, however, the Doctor would have pass their winter at either one of the three places he has named, taking with them a sufficient supply of his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 8, 1873.

The Williamson Warehouse bill has gone to third reading in the House. It has already passed the Senate.

A man was arrested for murder, tried, found guilty, and hanged, all in one hour, at Streator, this State, last week. The excuse of the [illegible] for this hasty and irregular justice was, that the guilty man had committed two murders, and as the courts had let him escape punishment the first, they wanted to make sure he expiated the second.

Manufacturers of agricultural machinery have still plenty of time to send specimens of their handiwork to Vienna, as the trial of such machines does not take place until June 10. In another column is printed a communication from our Minister at Vienna, giving all the information that exhibitors need as to what they must do and what will be done for them.

The Special Committee of Thirteen who are to evolve one good Railroad bill out of the many conflicting measures of which the Legislature found itself unable to make selection, have been appointed by the Speaker and held their first meeting yesterday. Nothing was done beyond discussing the railroad situation informally. As was to be expected, there is at the start great variance in the views of its members.

Connecticut has elected a Democratic Governor. Seventy-five towns give Ingersoll a majority for Governor of 4,723 over all competitors. The towns still unheard from gave a Republican majority at the last election of less than 2,000, and cannot overcome the Democratic vote in the rest of the State. The present members of Congress are probably all re-elected; they all voted against the salary-steal, and none of them have yet, pending the election, drawn any of it from the Treasury.

"Shall the Republican party live?" inquires the New York *Evening Post.* The conundrum is addressed to Tom Murphy, Commissioner Davenport, and other Custom-House managers, who are working their legs off at Albany to pass the so-called Republican charter of New York City. President Grant visited New York one day last week, and was interviewed by Murphy and Davenport. The visit and interview are supposed to have some relation to the charter, and the *World* thinks that it reaches even farther, and has reference to a third term.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was in small demand, and 10c per brl lower, closing at $15.50@15.55 cash, and $15.60@15.75 seller May. Lard was quiet and easier, at $8.30@8.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.42½@8.45 seller May. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c for short ribs, 8@8⅛c for short clear, and 11@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, and a shade firmer, at 15c bid for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was less active, and 1c higher, closing at $1.16⅛@1.18⅜ cash, and $1.21⅛ seller May. Corn was quiet and ⅛c higher, closing at 30¾@33⅞c cash, and 34⅝c seller May. Oats were almost inactive at ⅜c advance, at 24⅛@26⅛c cash, and 28⅛@28⅜c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 62@64c. Barley was quiet and a shade firmer at 77@79c. Hogs were in large supply and lower, closing weak at $5.15@5.45. The cattle and sheep markets were inactive and unchanged.

New York keeps up its usury laws, and nobody pretends to pay any attention to them, except about once a year, when the grand jury is solemnly instructed to find indictments for their violation. As the offenders comprise nearly every business man in the city, the grand jury would have its hands full if it attempted to do so. Recorder Hackett has just made the usual charge to the grand jury, and some of the New York papers are clamoring for the enforcement of the laws, in the delusive hope that in this way the high rate of money which is now ranging on the street from ½ per cent a day upwards can be brought down to the legal rate of 7 per cent. Last year, under similar circumstances, a number of bankers and brokers were indicted. They plead guilty, paid their fines, and went on, like good business men, charging for their money what it was worth. All that was accomplished was to harass men engaged in perfectly honest transactions with an obsolete and unjust law, and to blind people to the real causes of the monetary troubles.

The advance in the gold premium, which is now 18¼, has caused some distress among importers, and has produced a certain degree of apprehension in all business circles. The advance seems to be purely artificial—the result of the operations of a clique, of which Jay Gould is the head-centre. The lesson which it teaches is a very old one indeed viz.: that until specie payments are restored the whole business of the country is at the mercy of a few cunning and unprincipled adventurers, who produce nothing, who probably never did an honest day's work in their lives, and who subsist by betting and bearing in the gold-room, to the detriment of all persons engaged in legitimate vocations. Instead of calling for a restoration of specie payments, as a permanent and healthful relief from these periodical raids, however, those who suffer most from them call on the Secretary of the Treasury to put in his oar, to sell gold, to do something. The Secretary replies that he has no more gold than he wants to use, so he can't interfere. This is fortunate. The only proper interference is that which [illegible] quarter is for the Treasury to commence redeeming its own depreciated shinplasters, which produce all the mischief.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which assembled on the 7th of January last, and which is now adjourned until April 15, accomplished much important work during its three months' session. The article on railroads is intended to be a check on monopoly, and is very sweeping in its character. It provides for a general railroad law granting any corporation or individual the right to construct railroads between any two points in the State, and prohibits the consolidation of competing lines. It also provides that no railroad shall be leased longer than twenty-five years unless two-thirds of the stockholders desire it and the Legislature ratifies their wishes. It prohibits railroads from engaging in the mining or manufacturing business, from holding any more real estate than is necessary for their own operation, from establishing discriminating rates, and from forming combinations for an increase of transportation charges on mined or manufactured articles. It also ordains uniform rates for passengers and freights, abolishes the free pass system except for the officers of a corporation and indigent people, and prohibits railroad officers from engaging in the business of forwarding freight on their lines. The proposed changes in the railroad system of Pennsylvania cover the very abuses against which the farmers of this and other States are protesting, and, should the action of the Constitutional Convention be ratified by the people, one State, at least, will have put a very effectual damper on railroad monopolies.

Another complication has arisen in the transactions between Baez and the Samana Bay Company. Some years ago, an effort was made in London to borrow £200,000 for the Government of Santo Domingo. The securities pledged for the redemption of the bonds were the island of Altorana, with its guano deposits, the hypothecation of customs, the sinking-fund loan of the State, and Samana Bay and Peninsula, with its woods and minerals. The loan was regarded with favor, and it is probable that the full amount would have been subscribed had not one of the periodical revolutions broken out, which induced the British Government to warn the public against subscribing for the bonds. In the meantime, however, about £50,000 had been advanced which were never returned. When the news of the transfer of Samana Bay to a company of American capitalists reached London, the foreign bondholders had a meeting and resolved to enforce their claim. As Samana Bay was among the securities, it is held that the new Company cannot take possession until these bonds are paid. A short time ago there was a revolt; now there is a lien of $150,000; there are known to be outstanding contracts between the Dominican Government and other private individuals besides the New York Company; and a revolution will be in order when the new Government is set up. Altogether the prospect is not flattering.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

The force of the popular movement against railroad monopolies has reached the Legislature of New Jersey, which has passed a General Railroad law that breaks in sunder the old Camden & Amboy monopoly, and opens the State to competing roads on fair and liberal terms. This revolution will have a large influence on the transportation question throughout the country. It teaches the people that they may overcome the richest corporations and put an end to the most tyrannical monopolies when they are really in earnest; and it removes one of the main obstacles in the way of additional railroad facilities between the East and the West by giving a free right of way across the State of New Jersey,—the shortest route between the Atlantic and the interior.

For more than twenty years the privilege of crossing New Jersey with a railroad was monopolized by a single company,—the Camden & Amboy. The State had granted a charter in the earlier days of rail transportation, when it was supposed that a railway could not be obtained except by enormous sacrifice in the way of grants, privileges, and immunities. Of course, the monopoly grew to the most formidable and hateful proportions. It is probable that no line of railroad in the world ever made so much money in proportion to the capital invested as did the Camden & Amboy. It soon domineered over the whole State, and, to some extent, over the whole country. New Jersey came to be known as the "State of Camden & Amboy." The contract was there, however, and the courts upheld it. Congress was asked to set it aside, but declined to do so. When the term of the contract granting exclusive right of way was about to expire, the Camden & Amboy Company were afraid to meet the competition which was pretty certain to be authorized by the State. The Pennsylvania Company,—a larger, richer, and bolder corporation,—was confident of its ability to manage Legislatures, and offered to lease the New Jersey road for 999 years, paying 10 per cent per annum on the capital stock (watered by consolidation with numerous other railways and canals) to the owners. In this lease, the Jerseymen got the best end of the bargain. The stock has declined in value from 127 to 119, but the Pennsylvania Company are holden for the 10 per cent per annum even if the value depreciates to nothing, of which, however, there is no danger.

When the fight came on at Trenton, for renewing the Camden & Amboy monopoly or suffering it to lapse, there were bills for special charters introduced providing for competing roads; a monopoly bill virtually restoring the old condition of things for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Company; and a General Railroad act opening the State to free competition. Mr. Tom Scott's tactics consisted in first defeating the special charters which were not in his interest, or which he feared he could not absorb. He succeeded thus far. His next move was to secure the passage of the monopoly bill, and he engineered it through the Senate without a blush. When the bill came before the House, it was defeated amid the shouts of the emancipated people. The popular sentiment was irresistible, and when the House the day following, passed the General Railroad act, the Senate did not dare reject it. The act received the signature of the Governor immediately, and is now a law. It authorizes any association of thirteen persons, or more, the majority of whom shall be residents of the State, to organize a railroad company. It requires that their articles of agreement shall fix the termini of the road, name the counties through which it shall run, and have a capital stock of not less than $10,000 per mile. It is necessary that an affidavit shall be filed, setting forth an honest intention to build the road as projected, and that $2,000 has been subscribed for every mile, with 10 per cent actually paid in cash. The filing of this affidavit with the articles of agreement constitutes the charter. The law then provides that the company shall not issue bonds to exceed the amount of the paid-up capital stock; that the construction of the road must be begun within six months from the date of organization; that, if less than fifty miles in length, the road must be ready for use within two years, and, if more than fifty miles long, twenty miles must be completed within every succeeding six months.

The conditions which the new law imposes upon companies that organize under it are such as to enforce the building of the roads that are projected and guard against their selling out to an organized monopoly before they have been commenced. The effect of the law has already been felt, as several companies have filed the necessary papers and announce themselves ready to begin work. It is predicted that there will be at least half-a-dozen independent railroads across New Jersey as soon as they can be constructed, which will have connections with the West. In this way the transportation of Western freight to the Atlantic will be largely facilitated. It is probable that the free passage through New Jersey will lead to the rapid construction of an entirely new trunk line from the West to the Atlantic. In any case, the effect of the new roads across the State, in connection with Western roads already built, will be the same, if indeed new through lines shall not actually be constructed.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The stock argument of the high-tariff gentry just now is, that, if the farmers go for free iron, steel, salt, lumber, etc., there will presently be no market for farm products—the myriads of persons engaged in those industries will lose their appetites, stop eating, and utterly bankrupt the farmer. And from this they go on to show how the farmer is nourished and cherished by paying a dollar for goods which he might get for fifty cents.

Some years ago a distinguished member of Congress made a speech in which he undertook to show that every time a workshop was opened it created an increased demand for agricultural products; and he illustrated his theory by referring to horseshoe nails, which were, he contended, an article made exclusively by manual labor, requiring many thousands of men, all of whom had to purchase bread and meat of the farmers. The force of the illustration was destroyed when he was informed that one boy, with a machine such as is now in use, can make more horseshoe nails in one day than could twenty stalwart men in the old fashion. What is true of horseshoe nails is true of horseshoes, and of the great bulk of the manufactures of the present day. Congress votes the man who grinds mustard in New York five cents a pound bounty as a manufacturer, the manual labor consisting of a self-feeding mill worked by steam. The fact is, such progress has been made in labor-saving machinery during the last twenty years, that capital and steam may be said to be the great manufacturers of this day, and capital and steam can hardly be said to consume any more agricultural products when applied to manufactures than they do otherwise. Here are the figures furnished by Mr. Merriman, Treasurer of the Lippitt Woolen Manufactory, of Providence, R. I., dated Feb. 20, 1872, showing the amount of the various items entering into the cost of manufacturing all-wool goods in that city:

Items.	*Per cent.*	*Items.*	*Per cent.*
Wool	70	Drugs, etc.	3
Rent	4	Other materials	2
Interest	3½	Taxes and insurance	1
Fuel	1½	Labor	15
Total			100

It will be seen from this that labor, in the manufacture of all-wool goods, is only 15 cents on each dollar's worth of the manufactured article. It does not exceed the cost of rent, interest, fuel, drugs, taxes, and insurance. The raw material and other expenses cost 85 per cent, and only 15 per cent is given to the men who are supposed to begin eating farm products as soon as they are employed in a factory, and who would cease to consume those articles if otherwise employed. The fact is, the labor of the woolen mill is performed mainly by the machinery, worked by steam. Coal has taken the place of muscle, and iron and steel now perform the work once requiring skillful human hands.

Three small towns in New England, with the necessary capital and the machinery, could, without any remarkable increase of population, manufacture all the boots and shoes needed to supply the whole people of the United States; and if they did so they would not consume one loaf of bread or pound of meat more than they now consume. The horseshoe nails and the horseshoes of the country are now made by machinery, the cost of the labor employed in their manufacture not exceeding the proportion now expended for labor in the woolen mills, and the employment of the 15 per cent of labor has not added, however remotely, to the consumption of agricultural products.

In the United States census reports of the various industrial occupations of the country, the following are the footings of the manufactures of Massachusetts:

Value of manufactures	$553,912,568
Cost of materials of all kinds	$334,413,982
Cost of labor	118,051,886
Profit on production	101,446,700
Invested capital	231,677,862
Number of persons employed	279,380

These 279,380 persons employed in the various manufacturing industries of Massachusetts are supposed to form a special home market for the breadstuffs of the West; but that they could not eat less of the same products were they engaged in any other business is shown by the fact that their average wages in the year was $442.42 each, out of which they had to pay rent or board, purchase fuel, clothing, books, and generally provide for themselves and dependents. These figures of Massachusetts industry disclose the fact that, of the value of the manufactures, the labor that produced them costs less than 22 per cent, while the profit on the capital employed was over 43 per cent. In that State, where manufactures are more varied than any other, it will be seen that capital and steam together earn 43 per cent, while labor receives only 22 per cent. Each human being employed received on the average for his year's labor $422.42, while each $1,000 invested in machinery earned $430. These figures show further, that $10,000 of capital invested in machinery is equal to the labor of ten men; that that much money thus invested earns as much as ten living operatives, that the earnings of the operatives are needed to feed and clothe, and shelter, however scantily, the laborers, while the earnings of the capital invested in the machinery are all profit except the small percentage needed for repairs—machinery needing no bread, nor pork, nor butter, nor eggs, nor anything that is grown upon the farm.

When farmers, therefore, are told that each factory of horseshoe nails, or of woolen goods, or of any other article, creates a demand for a large amount of farm products, let them remember that manual labor is now only a secondary consideration in manufacturing; that the work is done by machinery and steam; that human labor is limited mainly to the management of the machinery, and that, instead of creating new consumers for farm products, capital is confiscating their products under bounties voted by Congress to protect labor, but which are appropriated as earnings of machinery.

There are many good and sufficient reasons why all kinds of manufactures should be established in the West, but the pretense that their establishment will furnish an increased market for farm products is not one of them.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The latest intelligence from Havana, coupled with the news from Spain, is calculated to encourage the friends of free Cuba, and will also inspire the insurgents in that island to fresh activity, and still more determined efforts in the cause of independence. The news comes through Spanish sources, so that it is entitled to belief, that the Cubans have captured and sacked the fortified city of Manzanillo, which is on the southeast coast of the island, and has a large trade in coffee, sugar, and fruit. The most important feature of the capture is that the insurgents obtained an immense amount of booty in money and munitions of war, which will give them renewed advantage in their struggle—an advantage they have lacked of late owing to the vigilance of the Spanish cruisers. In addition to the demoralizing effect which such a capture must have upon the Spanish authorities, there are two other facts developed in the news, which will have a decisive influence in settling the rebellion in favor of the insurgents and making Cuba free, unless Spain is able to counteract them. One of these is an impending revolt among the Spanish residents themselves, and the other, a revolt among the negroes. Unless Spain can put down and effectually suppress these revolts, the game is up. The Captain-General has foreseen this, and has telegraphed to Madrid that a large body of troops is imperatively wanted in Havana. The current news from Cuba furnishes no information as to the grounds of complaint upon the part of the Spanish residents which is leading them to a revolt, but they may be inferred. The wealthy Spaniards, as well as the merchants and traders, have long been dissatisfied with the manner in which the operations against the insurgents have been conducted, and latterly have given up all hope of success. They are a very aristocratic class, as much so as the genuine blue bloods of Spain, and they are intense Catholics. Their sympathies are altogether unrepublican, and their preferences for a constitutional monarchy in the mother country. They are far enough off from Spain, and near enough to the United States, to know that the new Spanish Republic has hardly the first element of stability in its administration, and they know equally well that the Spanish Republic cannot put down the Cuban rebellion. These facts of themselves are sufficient to account for the revolt which is threatened by them, and which, according to the Captain-General's dispatch, may break out at any moment. The anticipated revolt among the negroes is easy enough to comprehend when the persecutions and cruelties of Cuban slavery are remembered.

The fate of free Cuba now depends upon the ability of Spain to intimidate the Spaniards, to put down the negroes, and to suppress the insurrection. If Spain is able to send a large and powerful force to Cuba, its independence may be postponed still longer. Whether Spain can do this, however, is very problematical, when it is remembered that it cannot raise troops enough to subdue the Carlists, who are overrunning the whole northern part of the country. They have cut the Northern Railroad, destroyed stations in every direction, tapped the road between Barcelona and Madrid, overrun nearly all of Catalonia, and captured many important towns and cities, the last place to fall into their hands being Berga, which is only fifty miles from Barcelona. To send soldiers away from Spain in the present crisis would be the death-blow of the Republic, and open the way to Madrid for Don Carlos. A few facts will serve to show the precarious condition of the Republic. The Ministry itself is weak and vacillating, and Castelar is discouraged. The Republicans are hopelessly divided, when they should be a unit against the Carlists. While the Moderate and the Radical Republicans are arguing and discussing with so much heat that the populace of Madrid is drifting into revolution, the Carlists are growing stronger every day. It is not only in Madrid that a revolution is imminent. The Government, by always discussing and never acting, has sowed the seeds of revolution all over Spain. The Radical Republicans are as extreme and violent as were the Paris Communists, and the Moderate Republicans, who are in the majority, have done nothing to repress them. The consequence is, there is not a municipality in Spain upon whose loyalty the Government can rely. Not only are the Republicans, the Ministry, the municipalities, divided, but also the army. Insubordination prevails everywhere. The officers of the Spanish army universally lean towards monarchy, and the Republic dares not get rid of them. The result is, that where the army is not insubordinate it is passive, and, meanwhile, the Carlists, who are neither insubordinate nor passive, go on cutting railroads, burning stations, killing and pillaging, growing stronger day by day, and day by day advancing into the heart of Spain. Supplied with money by Carlist agencies in London, with munitions of war and provisions from Southern France, notwithstanding M. Thiers' neutrality, the Carlists march on, blessed by the Church and followed by the priests, sowing the seeds of revolution far and wide. An appeal for help to a country with a divided Ministry and party, with treason in its municipalities, and insubordination in its army, with no money and no credit, with a powerful foe defying it, and with its own nobility and clergy sympathizing with and directly aiding the claimant of the throne to reach it, must sound like hollow mockery to the Government at Madrid. It is evident that Spain's misfortune is Cuba's opportunity, and that, if the Captain-General has no other hope of success than in obtaining reinforcements from Spain, with the Spaniards, the negroes, and the insurgents combined against him, his case is indeed hopeless.

There is a Judge in Missouri who has given an *ex-cathedra* consolation to all officials who are required by their office to pass or execute a sentence of death upon convicted murderers. In pronouncing a death-sentence he said: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification for you to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience; in either case you will be delivered from a world of care." There is more philosophy in this than a man about to be hanged could reasonably be expected to adopt; but it is a very sensible statement of the case so far as judicial or executive responsibility goes. There has been an effort in certain quarters, which has not yet been discontinued, to make Gen. Dix feel that he is responsible for the hanging of Foster, and that, on the ground that Foster ought not to have been hanged, he is responsible for a very terrible thing. When a jury finds a man guilty of murder after a trial according to law, the responsibility for his hanging ends there, in the absence of new evidence establishing his innocence. It is the duty of the Judge to sentence, of the Governor not to pardon, and of the Sheriff to execute, and it wouldn't be a bad idea for the executive officials to adopt the Missouri Judge's doctrine, that, "in any case, they are delivering a man from a world of care."

Though the accuracy of the voluminous statistics which the complete report of the Ninth Census contains may be questioned in some respects, they have a high value in presenting the relative condition of things in various States and sections. The claim is made by Mr. Walker that the effort has uniformly been made to make the returns of each State an equivalent for those of the other States. In this view of the matter, the New York *World* has found in the statistics of crime a good answer to the politicians who have kept the country aghast ever since the war with their startling revelations of Ku-Klux outrages, and negro innocence and persecution, in the South. Comparing the criminal statistics of Massachusetts and Georgia, it is found that there is one criminal for every 577 inhabitants in the former State, and only one in 1,606 inhabitants in the latter State, or about three times as many criminals in Massachusetts in proportion to population as in Georgia. The relative number of criminals of different classes in the United States is as follows: One to every 1,172 of the whole population; one to every 1,744 of the native whites; one to every 637 of foreign-born population; and one to every 605 of the negro population. In the Southern States the relative proportion of criminals among the negroes is still larger.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The full vote of Rhode Island, corrected, is as follows:

Governor.		*Lieut.-Governor.*	
Howard, Rep.	9,687	VanZant, Rep.	5,482
Chace, Dem.	3,779	Ballou, Temp.	3,333
Scattering	36	Wales, Dem.	3,920
		Scattering	37

There is no election of Lieutenant-Governor, and the Legislature will make choice between Charles C. VanZant, of Newport, and Latimer W. Ballou, of Woonsocket, both good Republicans, and originally rivals for the regular nomination. The Senate stands 25 to 9, and the House 54 to 14, with two seats in the Senate and four in the House to be filled by election on the 11th.

—Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, is pretty certain of renomination, because the Republican party is committed, by the very faults of his administration (done in its service), not to throw him overboard. No such obligation, however, rests on the people in the Farmers' Movement.

—William M. Merrick, M. C., of Maryland, who, like an honest man, drew his full pay at once and reimbursed the Treasury for the "steal" he had unavailingly resisted, is now much talked of for promotion to the Senate.

—Gag, put up to be swallowed by all Postmasters and other loyal editors:

> President Grant has always been the warm friend of the soldiers of whom he was the chief. He has given another practical evidence of it in the following letter to Gen. Garfield, of Ohio:
>
> "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.
>
> "DEAR GENERAL: In your absence I appointed a lady for Postmaster in Ashtabula, Ohio, in your district. It is of a class of appointments I am glad to make, where it can be done; that is, it is giving a soldier's widow an opportunity of supporting herself and orphan children. I hope it will be satisfactory to you and to the citizens of Ashtabula. I am, General, very truly yours, U. S. GRANT."
>
> The lady thus appointed is Mrs. L. A. Cary, whose husband sacrificed his life in defense of the Union.

The lady thus appointed is a sister of Senator Stewart, of Nevada; and, as she was not a resident of Ashtabula, the people of that town don't know exactly what they ought to think about it. This "class of appointment," which the President is "glad to make," need not, however, grow to any alarming extent. Very few soldiers' widows have brothers in the Senate, "where it can be done."

—The Boston *Herald* announces that the Hon. George F. Hoar is going to run for Governor of Massachusetts next fall against the redoubtable Benjamin.

—We regret that we have no new name to add this morning to the list of honest Congressmen who think the right thing to be done with stolen money is to return it to the owner.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, at Boston, on Fast Day (April 3), took for his subject "Humiliation," a word omitted from the Governor's proclamation, and, after speaking of the loss of Massachusetts in reputation through the Credit Mobilier transactions, he continued:

> And so Massachusetts has the disgrace of having taken money out of the Treasury to pay members in addition to their regular salary—money which no more belongs to them than it does to you or to me. The man who devised and executed this scheme is the Representative from the Essex District, and he proposes to make himself Governor of Massachusetts next fall. If he becomes Governor of our State after having led it down into this deep disgrace, let us hope that he will not omit the word "humiliation" in his proclamation for Fast Day next spring, for surely Massachusetts will never have reached a lower depth of humiliation than will then have come to her.

—The demoralization is back of Congress and Legislatures. The stream of corruption has issued from "under the threshold" of homes, stores, and marts of trade. Honest men must leave their retirement, take and bear responsibility. If politics are cast aside as a carcass, who need wonder if vultures gather for a spoil?—*LaCrosse Republican.*

—*Resolved,* That, after observation of the work of our legislators the past winter, we are sick and tired of political demagogues, professional politicians, and the whole set of tricksters, shysters, and corruptionists, who have heretofore represented us in our State and National Legislatures, and, therefore, we pledge ourselves to support no old party candidate for either.—*Farmers' Meeting at Ottawa, Kan.*

—The national debt is increasing; our national securities are declining in price abroad, and confidence in our financial system is on the wane. Our railroad bonds do not find a ready market in Europe. The balance of trade runs against us. One hundred thousand Americans are going abroad to spend a hundred millions at Vienna. Our imports largely exceed our exports; gold has advanced to 118. Extravagance runs riot in the land, and we are impoverishing our country in the purchase of luxuries and gewgaws. We are living extravagantly and beyond our means. Monopolies are sapping the foundations of our prosperity, and political profligacy is undermining the foundation of our Government. Our statesmen are becoming corrupt, our office-holders venal, and our Legislatures are easily bribed. Murder runs riot though the land. Our people are becoming demoralized; our women are, some of them, not as good as they ought to be; our preachers, some of them, are not as devout as in the olden time. Our children are fast and riotous. We have departed from the simplicity, economy, and honesty of other days. The only remedy we can suggest is the deluge. We respectfully submit that, as it proved a success once, it is worth a second experiment.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—All the gold produced in California, as well as other portions of the country, goes abroad, to pay for the extraordinary imports of our extravagant people.—*San Francisco Call.*

—The Convention of Farmers in Illinois is a noticeable affair. It carries with it a suspicion of trouble to mercenary politicians, who are more interested in rascality than in rendering honest service to the people.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette.*

—As for passing resolutions, inveighing against selfishness, and exhorting those who have the advantage not to use it,—all this is simply childish. Men are men, and you might as well

> "Bid the pine-trees not to wag their tops
> When they are fretted by the gusts of Heaven,"

as to tell men, or railway corporations, not to be selfish, when they can be so with apparent impunity. Depend upon it, the only wise and safe way is for the people to own one or all the roads. It is not so difficult as it sounds. If any are appalled at it, as too mighty a project, let them remember that people is a mighty word.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

—It would be unwise on the part of these great railroad corporations, powerful as they are, to make light of these demonstrations. It will be the part of prudence for them to show a disposition to deal fairly with the farmers, and to satisfy all reasonable demands. If they continue proud and defiant, there may come a popular indignation which will be too strong for them. The strongest combinations they can form would be swept away as chaff if once the the farming classes should rise against them. At the close of such a conflict, no one can tell what wrecks of mighty monopolies would lie strewed up and down the land. Both sides would be the losers in such a disastrous contest, but the farmers would come off the victors.—*Louisville Commercial.*

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Nothing short of the expectation of enjoying one of the greatest dramatic treats of a remarkably brilliant season could have induced the attendance, last evening, of a large audience of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen. The night was dark and furiously rainy, and the fact that McVicker's was crowded with so fashionable an auditory may be justly accepted as one of the highest compliments that could be paid to a thorough artist. Stray notes of the progress of Miss Neilson through her first series of American engagements had reached our theatre-goers from time to time, and, although we of Chicago are not prone to accept advance judgment without a grain of allowance, the succession of ovations which invariably attended the lady's appearance East and West, were accepted as a guarantee of artistic excellence. In this there is no occasion for disappointment, and it is not difficult to understand the unanimity with which the critics of two hemispheres have accorded to Miss Neilson such enthusiastic praise. It was well said by some one, years ago, that no woman, no matter how beautiful and gifted, is capable of properly understanding and acting the role of *Juliet* until she has passed the age of 30—and then she is too old to "look" it. On this account, and partly because the warm, passionate poetry of the character is so impossible to the grasp of the great majority of actresses, the present generation of play-goers remember no *Juliet* who realized the ideal. Miss Neilson comes to fill the void of many years, and, for the first time to nearly all our eyes, presents richly and in glowing colors the most beautiful of love pictures known to the drama. Here is a phenomenal *Juliet,* considered in the light of the above-mentioned disparity between its personnel and its conception, for, if one may risk a guess, she is yet several years on the hither side of 30, and, at the same time, she has succeeded in mastering the part. That she has so succeeded is due, to some extent at least, to a natural, inherent fitness,—remarkable beauty of face and form; a perfect woman in her wealth of tenderness and passion; a perfect girl in her graceful impulsiveness and arch abandon. These exceptional endowments to begin with qualified her to aspire to become a *Juliet.* Severe, patient, intelligent study, and the rare good fortune to have received her dramatic education in a model school of peculiar naturalness, have finished the work, developing the beautiful woman into the accomplished actress. The combination is exquisite. It is not merely the dazzling, captivating radiance of personal charms that has been relied upon. Careful, conscientious art is exhibited in every detail of reading and of action. It is true that to one hypercritically inclined, it would be by no means possible to single out slight faults in elocution, and to suggest improvement in minor points; but, even then, it might transpire, as it often does, that the critic was himself at fault, and that his theoretical improvements would not bear the test of practical enforcement. So we may as well join the general fashion of unequivocal admiration, and say at once that Miss Neilson's *Juliet* is a theme for praise, and not for criticism in its fault-finding sense. Lack of space and the lateness of the hour preclude at this time a more extended notice of the performance. "Romeo and Juliet" will be continued through the week. Judging from the repeated calls before the curtain last night, and the lavish profusion of beautiful floral tributes which found their way to the stage, Miss Neilson has taken a strong hold upon the Chicago public, and our city is to prove no exception to the enthusiasm which has been excited by her appearances throughout America. Just at this time it is interesting to recall the fact that this lady was one of the first to practically demonstrate her keen sympathy with the sufferers by the Chicago fire. In October, 1871, she was playing at the Drury Lane Theatre in London, as *Rebecca,* in "Ivanhoe," and herself organized and carried out a matinee performance which netted nearly $2,000 to the relief fund of our burnt-out city.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The performance of J. W. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus Company this week is worthy the attention and patronage of those who delight in feats of agility and equestrianism. It is the best entertainment of the kind ever given here. The new comers from France, Monsieur B. H. Dockrill, Mme. Elise Dockrill, and Monsieur Kenebel, are wonderful performers. The first-named appears in a character riding act, as Bumble, Fagin, the Artful Dodger, and Oliver Twist, and also as a gentleman rider. Mme. Dockrill appears in a bare-back act, that rivals, relatively speaking, anything Robinson has ever done. Our American clowns become as solemn as grave-diggers when compared with Kenebel. He is positively the funniest man in his actions that has yet appeared in a circus in Chicago. This trio wins immense applause and are frequently recalled. James Robinson, champion rider of the world, executes his challenge act with all the old-time ease and grace. The other features of the entertainment are the Japanese rope ascent by Otokean, the riding of Miss Katie Stokes and Mr. Frank Pastor, and the wire volante, by M'dlle Louise Boshell.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Chris and Lena" was presented last evening to a full house. The songs and dances of Messrs. Baker and Farron were the chief attractions. There was an entire absence of coarseness either in speech or action. The piece is all that its author claims it to be—a medium for the proper introduction of these artists in their specialties. The music is of the light sparkling order. The cast embraces the leading members of the company, and was well put upon the stage. We shall allude to the play and players at some future time when space permits.

THE BURLINGTON DISASTER.

Further Details of the Tornado of Saturday — Great Destruction of Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa., April 7.—The following particulars are clipped from this evening's *Gazette:* The funeral of Mr. Steger and two babes, and J. N. Neff, victims of the tornado of Saturday evening, took place to-day.

Some of the workmen killed in the Pond building left families in destitute circumstances, having had no other means of support than the daily labor of the husbands and fathers so suddenly hurried to death. We understand that the matter will be brought before the City Council to-night, to see if relief can be granted in any way. The Board of County Supervisors is also in session, and, if the fund kept for such purposes is not large enough to meet the demands of the case, an effort will probably be made there also. A meeting of citizens has also been suggested, to consider the necessity of raising aid for these families, if it is found to be needed. Besides the melancholy calamity, detailed in former dispatches, there was also considerable damage done to property. The west end of the cornice of the Hedge Block, at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, was torn loose and blown back on the roof over the Commercial College rooms. The cornice steeples on the east end of the Division Street M. E. Church were both hurled to the ground, making kindling-wood out of the fence below, and narrowly missing some persons on the street below. Some of the chimneys of the Barret House were blown down. The chimneys were torn from the grocery store of H. Wehmier, corner of Fourth and Jefferson. The entire roof was blown from the West Hill school-house, some parts of it being carried over 100 yards. The signal and telegraph poles and wires at the east end of the railroad bridge were blown down, and telegraph communication was cut off until the damage was repaired temporarily by about dark. The front part of McArthur & Eells' livery stable was somewhat damaged, as was, also, Parsons' brick block on Jefferson street, near Fifth. A number of signs, awnings, and fences were more or less damaged, but no personal injuries were sustained, except at Pond's Building. It is understood that considerable damage was done at Monmouth and Young America, Ill., but have received no particulars yet.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Stabbing Affray—Printers' Strike—Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 7.—At Centre Point, Ia., Thursday last, John Oliphant stabbed John Williams in the abdomen. The wound is not fatal. Family trouble is the cause.

The printers on the *Daily Republican,* of this city, are on a strike on account of a negro boy being employed in the office.

The man and woman who committed infanticide at Cedar Falls, Ia., on Saturday, as mentioned in the SUNDAY TRIBUNE, were arrested at Nashua, Ia., by the Sheriff of Bremer County. They were brought back to Cedar Falls, and lodged in jail this morning. The man confesses having done the deed while crossing the bridge. The woman did not wish it killed, but he took the baby from her and broke its neck on the rail of the bridge, and threw it into the river. He says he tried to kill it at Fort Dodge, but the woman would not let him. The infant was a legitimate child. Their names are William and Ursula Riley. The man is a beastly looking ruffian.

The Wabash & Erie Canal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 7.—The citizens here are greatly interested over the question now before the County Commissioners as to whether they will appropriate $10,000 for the sake of keeping in repair the Wabash & Erie Canal. The Commissioners to-day gave a hearing to the committee appointed by the citizens' meeting on Saturday evening. Pointed and able speeches in favor of the appropriation were made by Walpole Colerick, the Hon. A. P. Edgerton, and Judges Morris and Lowrie. Judge Carson will speak against the appropriation to-morrow morning. There is much anxiety to have the canal maintained, for it comes in competition with the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, thereby keeping down the rates for freight. The case will probably be decided to-morrow.

An Illicit Distillery Broken Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUFFTON, Ind., April 7.—United States Deputy Marshal C. W. Starr, of Anderson, Ind., on Saturday night, arrested a German, named J. M. Keise, for the illicit manufacture of distilled liquors. The distillery was discovered eight miles south of Decatur, Ind., in Adams County. The front portion of the premises contained hams and smoked meats, which were hanging around the room to prevent the discovery of the real business of the place. The stills and a quantity of whisky were taken by the Marshal, and shipped to Anderson. The prisoner was taken to this place, and lodged in jail until noon to-day, when he was taken to Indianapolis.

Sabbath School Celebration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 7.—The semicentennial anniversary of the organization of Sabbath Schools in this city was celebrated to-day. The first school was organized in a cooper-shop, with thirty scholars. The schools now number fifty-one, with over 900 teachers and nearly 9,000 scholars. Four of the teachers of the first school still survive.

Murderer Convicted.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Thomas Hughes, aged 17 years, who killed Joseph Miller in November last by striking him on the head with a wrench, was this morning found guilty.

The President.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7.—President Grant arrived here this morning, and is spending the day with Senator Cameron.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Composition of the Special Committee on the Railroad Bills.

The Cook County Delinquent Tax Bill Reported Back in the House.

The Williamson Warehouse Bill---Park Bills---Wages of Legislators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PROBLEM.

SPRINGFIELD, April 7.—The Speaker announced the Select Committee of Thirteen on Railroads, as follows: Hart, of LaSalle; Moffitt, Crawford, Mulvane, Johnston, Savage, Swan, Scanlan, Oberly, Collins, McPherran, Stroud, and Scott. There are six farmers, four lawyers, an editor, a speculator, and a doctor, giving the farmers a solid front, if they are united. Hart, Moffitt, Savage, Oberly, probably Scott, and perhaps Stroud, are "maximum raters," and will be in favor of the farmer idea of fixing the rates. The best men here believe such a law would be so much waste paper, and that the only remedy is the common law enforced by statutory penalties. Calkins, Swan, McPherran, and probably Johnston, will favor such a bill, and Mulvane leans in the same direction. Crawford, Scanlan, and Stroud have given no expression of opinion. The Committee is admittedly weak. There is no extraordinary ability on it, no great man, no man who has made the railroad question a special study, and a majority are apt to leap in the dark. The Speaker is not to blame. He did the best with the material at his disposal. Every man on the Railroad Committee had to be excluded, or the Speaker would have been accused of "unjust discrimination," and the men who had expressed decided views in favor of particular bills disqualified themselves for service on the Committee. A place on the Committee is unenviable. Those untutored souls who think it is an easy job to select from the bills before them, or build a compromise measure out of such conflicting material will find themselves mistaken. Already they are being buttonholed by the proprietors of bills who desire to have their beloved offspring resuscitated from the grave to which it was consigned when referred to that Committee. The prospect is that a new bill will be introduced only to be attacked by the friends of the rejected bills, and lay the foundation of a new fight that may result disastrously to any railroad legislation. The hope of getting effective laws on this absorbing subject grows more and more dim.

COOK COUNTY BACK TAXES.

On behalf of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Shaw reported back without recommendation House bill 424, introduced by Mr. Walker, of Union, to provide for the collection of back taxes, alleged to be due by Cook County on the levy of 1868. The history of the transaction, having been related at every session of the Legislature, is growing familiar. The State Board of Equalization raised the rate in Cook County some 27 per cent, which the County Clerk neglected to extend, and the books were in the hands of the Collectors, when the Supreme Court issued a mandamus, for disobeying which the Clerk was fined. The amount of the tax uncollected was $129,024.22, which the bill claims, with interest from Sept. 1, 1868. It is a favorite stroke of policy with gentlemen from the South to introduce a bill providing for the collection of this money, as it tickles their constituents, and helps on the way to Congress. Therefore, no gentleman can be blamed for indulging himself in this harmless way. It is not likely the bill will ever pass, but it is foolish for Cook County members to try and smother it, thereby provoking a fight. It should be allowed to die a natural death, and discussion of the matter can do harm, for if Cook County really owes the money, it is willing to pay. There is a feeling that it would be unfair to tax persons who acquired property in Cook County since 1868 for the delinquency of the County Clerk of that year. Some Cook County gentlemen desired to have the enacting clause stricken out, but Mr. Hopkins sensibly opposed the motion, and the bill took the natural course, and will be printed.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Williamson Warehouse bill already passed the Senate, and which, it will be remembered, provides for flexibility in grading of grain for a Committee of Appeals and for cancelling warehouse receipts, was, on motion of Mr. Johnston, ordered to a third reading in the House without opposition. This bill should and will pass.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

The West Side Park bill still hangs fire in the Senate on its third reading. It will probably come up during the week, when Mr. Kehoe will "go for that clause" and endeavor to have it stricken out. He may succeed in beheading the bill. It will go through only by close scratching, if at all, as none of the Cook County members are earnest advocates of it except Mr. Dow, who is the guardian angel of the parks, in which his constituents are interested. Its voyage through the House, if it ever reaches there, will be stormy and dangerous.

NO QUORUMS.

The House opened very badly this morning, without a quorum, and proceeded to order important bills to a third reading. Finally, a division disclosed that but seventy-one members were present, showing an alarming absenteeism of eighty-one. "A man cannot be in two places at the same time, barring he was a bird," as somebody said, and as most of the members were at home they could not be here, "barring they were birds." A call of the House took place, the doors were ordered to be shut, and the doorkeepers sent out to search the hotels and billiard-rooms where honorable men might take their matutinal exercise. The members meandered around the hall, talking, joking, and entering foolish motions. The names of those present will be found in the regular proceedings. The list is interesting, and should be scrutinized by every constituent to see whether his representatives are unfaithful. The same is true of the Senate list. There were 21 Senators present and 30 absent. This neglect of duty at this stage of the session is shameful, and should be remembered in the future against every man who is guilty, and vice versa.

FEMALE SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The passage of the bill allowing women to be elected school officers, has drawn out the statement from the women suffragers that a woman must be run for State Superintendent when Mr. Bateman gets through, and they predict that women can easily be elected County Superintendent in some counties. By running a pretty girl they can get the young fellows to work for her and succeed. Why not? Devotion in her cause would be a tender and delicate mode of declaring love, and she could reward the most successful politician by marrying him. That women will run for school offices is certain, and that many of them will perform the duties as well if not better than men, can hardly be doubted. In one of the Morgan County districts, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Mr. Gordon, a member of the House from that county, was made a candidate for Directress and come within five votes of being elected. This was in anticipation of the passage of the law, and the lady would have been elected were there not some doubts as to whether she would be qualified until the law goes into effect in July. Thus the world moves.

LEGISLATIVE WAGES.

No steps have been taken to fix the pay of the next General Assembly, although the Constitution requires it to be done by its predecessor. Some of the members would as soon adjourn sine die without passing such a law so that they might be convened in special session, and get the stationery money, $50, and mileage. It would be a petty steal. There is a disposition to raise the compensation to $8 or $10 a day. Should that be done, it should only be for actual service, and members should be "docked" like any other laborers when they do not work. The Senators who hold over should be satisfied with the rate fixed by the last General Assembly, as the Constitution prohibits any increase or diminution of compensation during the term for which they were elected. Some them contend, however, that they will be part of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and entitled to receive higher pay if higher pay is fixed. They would probably construe the Constitution the other way if there was a likelihood of lower pay being awarded.

THE SPECIAL RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Eight of the Special Committee of Thirteen held two sessions, which were occupied in talking over the question of regulating rates. Every man had his own theory. There was a division into those in favor of fixing maximum rates, and those in favor of a common law remedy, the latter being a minority. The maximum raters were subdivided into those who believed in fixing one rate for all roads, and those who believed in establishing rates according to the circumstances of each particular road. There was a further subdivision into those who did and those who did not desire to compel railroads to allow connection to be made with their tracks at any point, so that persons could run their own cars and take advantage of the constitutional declaration that they are public highways. The common law men were disagreed as to how it should be enforced. These diversified views show that it will be, perhaps, impossible to unite the Committee on any one proposition, though there is a disposition all round to concede something, and construct a bill that will meet with the approbation of the House. It looks now as if this Committee would leave the problem of what should be done worse than they found it. No action was taken to-day, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, with the expectation of being in session all the week.

NO AFTERNOON SESSION.

For lack of a quorum, neither Senate nor House has met this afternoon.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7, 1873.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President EARLY in the chair, and, there being no quorum present, the President declined, under the rules, to entertain a motion to take a recess, and, on motion of Senator REYNOLDS, the Senate adjourned.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The following were the Senators present:

President Early,	Hampton,	Steele,
Burns,	Jacobs,	Voris,
Canfield,	Lee,	Waite,
Casey,	McGrath,	Warren,
Cusey,	Reynolds,	Whiting,
Ferrel,	Shepard,	Williamson,
Green,	Starne,	Youngblood—21.

Absent, 30 Senators.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Highland.

SPECIAL RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER appointed the Special Railroad Committee, as follows: Messrs. Hart, Moffit, Crawford, Mulvane, Johnston, Savage, Swan, Scanlan, Oberly, Collins, McPherran, Stroud, and Scott.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. CARPENTER—To provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes.

DELINQUENT COOK COUNTY TAXES.

The Judiciary Committee reported, without recommendation, House bill 424, to provide for the collection of State taxes due from Cook County for 1867. A motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was ordered to a second reading.

SECOND READING.

Senate bill 369, amending the law in relation to grain inspection, providing for appeals and for cancellation of warehouse receipts, was read and ordered to a third reading, and made the special order for Wednesday of this week.

House bill 423, to fix the terms of County Courts, was read and ordered to a third reading.

Bill to provide for the organization of mutual fire insurance companies. Same order.

The Committee on State Institutions reported favorably the bill providing for settlement of accounts between towns, counties, and cities and State charitable institutions, which was read and ordered to a third reading.

House bill 245, making an appropriation for the Southern Illinois Normal University, was read a second time, and

Mr. MOORE, of Marshall, moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. LEMMA moved that the motion to recommit be laid on the table. No quorum voting, a call of the House was ordered, showing seventy-one members present.

The names of those present are:

Alexander (Crawford),	Flanders,	Moore (Marshall),
Alexander (Montgomery),	Forth,	Moffitt,
Anderson,	Freeland,	Mulvane,
Armstrong (Grundy),	Freeman,	Neville,
Ballow,	Gordon,	Oberly,
Blakeley,	Graham,	Oleson,
Bocock,	Grant,	Orendorff,
Bradwell,	Hart,	Race,
Branson,	Hay,	Rice,
Bryant,	Henry,	Rountree,
Casey,	Hildrup,	Savage,
Carpenter,	Holles,	Shaw,
Chambers,	Hopkins,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Collins,	Inscore,	Stewart (McLean),
Connolly,	Jacquess,	Taggart,
Darnell,	Jackson,	Thomas,
Dement,	James,	Truitt,
Dewey,	Johnston,	Walker,
Dolan,	Jones,	Warner,
Dunham,	Lemma,	Webster,
Efner,	Lewis,	Weisheimer,
Ferrier,	Mann,	Westfall,
	Massie,	Mr. Speaker.
	McPherran,	
	Mitchell,	

Mr. MOFFIT moved that the doors be closed and absentees sent for. It was so ordered, and the Speaker directed the Clerk to furnish a list of absentees. The Doorkeeper was directed to bring in members who are in the city.

Mr. OBERLY stated that the Railroad Select Committee could hold a meeting in the afternoon, occupying the time well in the absence of a quorum, and moved that the House adjourn. Carried.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Miss Clara Neymann on "Our Opponents in the Woman Question."

A small, but very respectable, audience, composed of Germans, assembled, last evening, at the North Side Turner Hall, for the purpose of hearing Miss Clara Neymann, of New York, deliver her lecture on "Our Opponents in the Woman Question." Miss Neymann is not only young, but very handsome, and differs in this respect entirely from many of her American sisters who advocate the same cause. German lecturers on woman's rights are yet very scarce, and are looked upon as something of a curiosity, and, had it not been for the opposition of that tyrant Jupiter Pluvius, the hall would have been crowded to its utmost capacity. The fair speaker, after a few introductory remarks, said although we live in a time of civilization and enlightenment, and in a land of liberty and justice, yet there were many who would oppose, step by step, all progress, right, and liberty. That women should have the courage to demand to become the equals of the other sex, was considered a heinous crime by those opponents. That woman should object to be the foot-ball of the tyrant man was an act of insanity in their eyes. How could a country call itself free when it tolerated such injustice and oppression, and deprived a large part of its population of their personal rights? According to our Constitution, women were nothing more nor less than outlaws, and were treated like minors; but more was demanded of them than of young men that had arrived at maturity. One opponent had even gone so far as to call them, in her presence, the typhus of the country, and she only blushed because the ladies present did not even feel the insult. In no other country could the woman question make such progress as in this. The greater the despotism in the rule of a country the less were the women considered. The more liberal a land, the more rights were given to woman. Germany was a despotic country, and women were, therefore, treated there as slaves. German husbands were born natural tyrants, who would abuse their wives as no other nationality would, and she would advise German women to show a bold front and join the good cause. The antipathy of German women to woman's rights was owing to the tyranny of their husbands, who considered their wives their slaves and tools, who had no nobler a calling than to do their bidding. After pitching into Fred Hecker and Carl Schurz for their opposition to woman's rights, and lauding Carl Heinzen as the only German who had common sense enough to advocate their cause, she went into a lengthy explanation of the momentous question, and closed with the hope that the woman question would soon be settled, and a new era be inaugurated.

Sewing Machines.

The Davis Sewing Machine Company have taken the initiative in a grand reform of the sewing-machine business of this city, for which they are to be highly commended. The old practice of employing canvassers has been abandoned, it being to them an expensive way of selling machines, and a great annoyance to our good housekeepers. They cordially invite all wishing a good, reliable machine to visit their office, where the Davis will be shown with pleasure. They will remove, about the 15th of April, to their fine new building, No. 255 Wabash avenue (opposite the Post-Office), which they are fitting up in beautiful style.

Really Nice Paper Collars.

The consumption of that once much abused article—a paper collar—has been largely increased by the introduction of those really nice collars, the Warwick and Elmwood. The most fastidious in personal appearance need not hesitate to wear either of these collars.

The Nashville Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7.—The third annual Industrial Exposition of Nashville, which commences next month, already promises to excel in interest its predecessors. The art hall and other additions to the building have been completed, and applications for space from exhibitors come in so rapidly as to insure a full occupancy of the building. All the railroads concentrating here, and steamboats plying on the Cumberland River, will bring freight for exhibitors at half rates, and the railroads concentrating South will transport ores and all minerals free of charge. This department promises to be most attractive.

THE NEW JAIL.

Opening of Bids for Its Construction.

Appearances, the Building Will Cost Something.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Commissioners Galloway, Singer, Harrison, Ashton, Jones, Bogue, Clough, Pahlman, Crawford, Lonergan, Russell, Harris, Herting.

The Gravel Road Inspectors reported that the road from Jefferson to Higgins' Bridge was in bad order, as complained of, but that it was now a free road, the toll-gates having been removed.

The Finance Committee recommended that the County Treasurer have the additional clerks he asked for, and it was so ordered.

The Committee on Public Buildings, Hospitals, etc., reported back several bills which were ordered paid.

The Clerk was ordered to draw a warrant in favor of Wright & Tyrrell for $21,500, on account of the ground bought for a Jail and Criminal Court.

BIDS.

The bids for the construction of the Jail and Criminal Court Room were taken up, and the Board went into a Committee of the Whole to open them. They are as follows:

For plumbing and gas fitting, M. C. Sloan, $13,990; E. Baggott, $14,300; Landers & Brothers, $20,850; Herman Voettner, $14,000; John Towell, $13,000; P. L. O'Hara, $12,900; W. S. Shepherd, $15,997.50; P. Nacey, $17,973; Joseph Hogan, $11,225; Lane & Murphy, $20,187; Boyd & Buffman, $10,910; H. Byrne, $17,400.

For plastering: Kelly & Melody, $20,700; Bohland & Sullivan, $18,500; John S. O'Brien, $19,890.

For mason-work, plastering, and fire-tiling: Cox Brothers, $143,222; John Cox, including cut stone, $279,000; J. M. Dumphy, $149,000; Mortimer & Tapper, including cut stone, $295,500, with $11,200 off if sandstone is used in front; Damen & Elder, $198,000; William E. Wheeler, mason-work only, $147,150; L. L. Leach, in sandstone for $280,650, and limestone for $291,850.

For carpenter work: Hennessy, Bros., $29,787; Allen & Bartlett, $37,100; John H. Donlin, $27,460; William Goldie, $39,775; J. W. Angus, $29,000; James K. Byrne & Co., $26,927; Edward Gleeson, $41,000; John L. Hewson, $36,000; McDougall & McKindley, $39,800; P. J. Sexton, $59,037.57; John W. Garvey, $26,864; D. W. Clark, $35,647.

For rubble stone work, concrete, cement, and cut stone: $284,664 or $282,000 for Cleveland stone. For same, including plastering: N. T. Loberg, $299,573.

For cut stone, Andrew Davidson, $140,000 in limestone, and $121,000 in sandstone; J. G. Gindele, $143,900 in Athens stone, and $129,900 using in part Amherst sandstone; J. Price & Co., in limestone $144,600, in sandstone $92,000; John Atkinson, in limestone $139,700, partly in sandstone $126,500; Russell, Hubley & Co., in limestone $136,946, sandstone, $124,196; W. C. Deakenan, in limestone $116,703, in Cleveland sandstone $99,868, in Kankakee sandstone $74,520; John Tomlinson, limestone $132,500; Price & Cook, including plastering limestone $219,353, Kankakee sandstone $197,170, tiling $64,000; Thomas McDermott, limestone $145,000; sandstone, $139,000; Singer & Talcott, limestone, $124,700; Reeves & Wells, limestone, $137,000, rubble and plastering, $90,000; Patrick Flemming, limestone and sandstone, $196,350; Burckhardt & Coe, limestone, $147,250, sandstone, $135,200; McEwen & Kelly, in sandstone, $133,000, in limestone, $136,000.

For iron work: John S. Crawford, $116,208; C. J. Schultz, $169,400; N. S. Bouton, $128,000; H. A. Streeter & Co., $108,200; John McArthur, $132,329; Architectural Iron Works of New York, $144,575; Letz & Co., $116,900; William Gerbin, $119,628; Clark & Baffen, $118,213.

For cut-stone, masonry, and carpenter work: McNeil & Riley, in limestone, $257,000, in sandstone, $246,300; Donahue & Cudmore, $268,161; Agnew & McDermott, in limestone, $288,864, in sandstone, $277,164; John L. Hawson, including plumbing, &c., $468,000; Reeves & Wells, $283,000; William Grady, in limestone, $419,094; M. B. Bailey, $128,000 for mason-work, plastering, and tiling; M. B. Bailey, for entire work, $418,739; E. F. Dore, for masonry and cut-stone, $242,000 in sandstone, or $253,000 in limestone; Doyle & Johnson, entire job, in limestone, $409,834, in sandstone, $444,255; L. H. Boldenwick, cutting and setting stone, $129,500; Frank Silverman & Co., in limestone, $447,835; J. W. Garvey, limestone, $417,500.

Mr. Miller moved the bid be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, to find out which was the lowest, classify them, etc.

It was agreed to.

The Committee rose, and its recommendation was agreed to.

A resolution directing the Clerk to draw a warrant in favor of the County Treasurer for $4,300 out of the county funds, to be made good when the Collector received a valid order for a like amount against the Town of North Chicago on the Supervisor, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

BANISH THE TRAPEZE.

Another Argument in Favor of Its Rejection from Every Place of Amusement—Sad Accident to One of the Leon Brothers.

The large audience at the circus, last evening, was startled and shocked by a melancholy accident which befel the younger of the Leon brothers, athletes, who are as well known in this city as any in the profession. While performing their trapeze act on a bar elevated about twenty feet from the ground, young Leon attempted one of the most daring feats in their list. It consisted of sliding down his brother's body, head foremost, while the latter hung on to the trapeze-bar with his hands, and locking feet. The unfortunate young man missed his mark by about half an inch, and fell to the ground with a loud cry, striking on his face and hands and right side. The instant he touched the earth the crack of a breaking bone could be distinctly heard all through the house. He attempted to rise, but fell over on his uninjured side, and fainted away. Two assistants then removed him to his dressing-room, and a surgeon was summoned. It was ascertained that the right thigh bone was broken near the hip. The probability is that the young man, if not disabled for life, will never again be able to perform on the trapeze-bar. This sad casualty is another argument in favor of the abolition of that dangerous feature of circus performances. It affords no amusement to spectators, for they always expect to see the intrepid athletes come tumbling to the ground, and are troubled with visions of broken necks, bruised bodies, &c. During the performance of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," at Crosby's Opera-House, the Leons appeared in the same act that they attempted last evening; but the trapeze bar was several feet higher up, and the parquette beneath was filled with people. The thought of what would inevitably have happened, had such an accident occurred as that last evening, causes one to shudder.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Messrs. W. S. Lyon and N. Lazarus, of the well-known house of Lazarus, Morris & Co., New York, were in town, yesterday, en route from St. Paul, home.

The boss stone-cutters of this city held a private meeting on Saturday evening and resolved not to pay more than $3.50 per day to their workmen during the coming season.

The organ for the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the Methodist Church Block, has arrived, and may be seen this forenoon at the music-room of Lyon & Healy, corner of State and Monroe streets.

The sale of seats for Anna Dickinson's lecture, "Joan of Arc," next Friday evening, at the Centenary M. E. Church, will commence this morning, at the Book Rooms of F. H. Revell, No. 114 East Madison street, and at Dyche's drug store, corner Halsted and Madison streets.

One week from this evening Prof. Lewis will lecture on "Roger Williams, Founder of Religious Liberty in America," at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin will occupy the chair.

The Presbyterian Church at Riverside was organized and held its first communion service on Sunday, Rev. J. W. Trowbridge officiating. The roll shows a membership of ten. They will worship in the handsome stone chapel erected by the Riverside Company.

The Old Folks' Concert will be repeated Thursday evening at the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets. Several new features will be introduced. The singers will be dressed in costume like those worn a century ago. Tickets of admission cost 25 cents.

Mr. Bellew, the long-expected and much heralded English reader, will make his bow to a Chicago audience this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, where he will also appear on Thursday evening. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings he will read at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. From the criticisms of the English and Eastern papers, there is every reason to expect a rare treat from his readings.

About fifty of the emigrants who escaped from the wreck of the steamship Atlantic will reach this city this morning, in charge of the agent of the White Star Line. Their expenses have been paid to Chicago, and, as they go farther West, the Chicago Committee who have been collecting money for them will enable them to reach their destination. The Committee finished their labors yesterday, adding about $250 to the $1,650 previously subscribed.

On Saturday evening last a burglar entered the engine-room of the North Pier Paper Mill through an open window, and while prospecting for something worth taking, was observed by the engineer. The thief saw no way of escape unless he rendered the engineer harmless, and accordingly threw off his coat and attacked him. A blow in the face, however, somewhat discouraged him, and when the engineer picked him up and threw him out of the window into the mud, he was doubtless glad enough to sneak away.

Yesterday morning, the people of the village of Gross Point, which is situated about fifteen miles from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, were much agitated over the fact that the dead body of a German named Max Siegel had been found on one of the highways of the town. Coroner Stephens was sent for to hold an inquest on the body, and he visited the Point yesterday afternoon. Dr. Emmons made a post mortem examination, and testified that deceased had died from congestion of the brain, produced by excessive drinking. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with his testimony.

Charles Young, a well-dressed youth, employed as clerk in the dry goods store of Messrs. Mandel Bros., was fined $100 on each of six offenses, yesterday, by Justice Banyon. The charges specified the most disgusting conduct on his part, sustained by a number of women. The full amount of his fines, with costs, is $609, giving him 1,218 days in the Bridewell, unless the miserable creature dies, becomes insane, or obtains a pardon from the Mayor or his successors in office. It is to be hoped that no pardon will ever reach him. Young's arrest saved him a sound thrashing at the hands of Fire Marshal Matt. Benner, who observed him in the perpetration of an outrageous act.

Only five persons responded to the call for a meeting of the property-owners on Southwestern avenue, between Madison and Twelfth streets, last evening. These five met at the corner of Honore and Madison streets, but did nothing except talk of the indifference of those who will be benefited by the proposed improvement of the avenue. The Council ordered the thoroughfare to be macadamized, and the assessment collected being somewhat in excess of the estimated cost of the work, the Board of Public Works have agreed to put in a water-main if the property-owners will not ask for a rebate. The excess is to be refunded when the yearly water revenue derived from the use of the pipe shall amount to 15 cents per lineal foot. About two-thirds of the property-owners have assented, and the remainder are requested to call at the office of the Board of Public Works and sign the agreement.

AN OIL-TRAIN ON FIRE.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock an oil-car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, standing at the corner of Sixteenth street and Centre avenue, was found to be on fire. An alarm was at once struck from Box 367. The car was unfortunately in the centre of a train of cars of the same kind, and before the flames were subdued twenty-two cars were more or less damaged. The origin of the fire was peculiar. It is supposed that the under valve of the tank where the fire began was unscrewed by some malicious persons, and that the oil ran out on the bed of the car, and was ignited by sparks from passing engines. The loss will reach $7,000, upon which there is very little insurance. Two employes of the road, named Garrett Striker and Martin Lobesey, have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the fire. A large quantity of oil was found in their possession.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Money was stringent. The reported action of the State authorities to enforce the provisions of the Usury law is met defiantly by the lenders, who threaten to withhold entirely from the market. The money, which for the last week commanded on a low average about 2 per cent for use. Early in the day loans were made at 1-16, but later the rates were 3-16 to ¼ until long after 3 o'clock. It is reported that $3,000,000 of legal tenders have been sent to Philadelphia to get them out of the New York banks. Money is still coming from the interior in large sums.

The combination in gold, which appears to have control of the market, showed their hand to-day by letting out a little, breaking down the price ¼ per cent, and moving it up again or holding it steady at their option. The opening price was 119⅛, from which there was a fall to 118¾, a rise to 119⅛, a fall to 118⅞, closing at 118⅞. Loans flat to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings, $102,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $41,000. Customs receipts, $325,000.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 107@107¼ for 60 days and 108@108¼ for sight.

Governments were firm and ⅛@¼ higher. The Germans bought $800,000 for shipment. One firm alone has exported twelve millions since the 1st of January.

State bonds were very dull.

The stock market was firm early in the day without a material advance, but a general decline followed the putting up of rates for money, and, with exception of Harlem and Panama, the fall in prices was ¼ to 1½ per cent. Halem declined from 129 to 124¾, recovered to 126¾, and sold at 125@126 in late dealings. Panama rose from 108¾ to 109¼, fell to 103¾, and recovered to 104¾. The new Board of Directors, chosen to-day, is as follows: S. L. M. Barlow, Edward S. Pierrepont, T. B. Musgrove, A. B. Stockwell, J. M. Burke, G. G. Haven, C. A. Hotchkiss, Alex. Masterson, S. J. Harriot, H. W. Gray, L. S. Stockwell, C. A. Avery, and F. W. G. Bellows. Pacific Mail sold at 57⅛, 57¾, and 56¼, and Western Union at 84¾, 85¼, and 84¾. Erie rose from 64 to 64¾, but closed at 63⅝. The remainder of the list was quiet, the change being only ⅛@¾ per cent.

Sterling, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	118¾
5-20s of '62	117½	Coupons, '68	117⅝
Coupons, '64	117¼	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65	119¾	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	85	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	85	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	91	St. Paul pfd	74¼
W. U. Tel	84¾	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	101⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅞
Erie	63⅝	C., C. & C	85
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	110½
Harlem	125¼	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	35⅞
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	114
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stock	33¾
Northwestern	78	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Northwestern pfd	85¼	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Rock Island	113	Del., Lack. & Western	99¾
N. J. Central	99¼	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	58		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 3d@11s 7d; club, 11s 3d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet, firm, and unchanged.

LONDON, April 7—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93⅛; account, 93¼. 5-20s of '65, 94½; 5-20s of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90¼; Erie, 50¼.

Turpentine, 43s.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—5-20s of '62, 95½.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes, 56 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛@9¼d; middling Orleans, 9½d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; March and April shipments from New Orleans, 9⅛d; February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 9⅛d; March and April, 9⅛d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d; flour, 27s 6d; corn, 27s 3d.

Cheese, 80s; Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short rib middles, 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Refined petroleum, 40⅛s.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 7.—BEEVES—Total for the week 6,419, against 5,685 last week, and 6,997 the corresponding week last year. Fresh receipts, 186 cars, or 3,230 head; 104 cars at Communipaw; 60 at One Hundreth street, and 14 at Weehawken. The supply was comparatively light for the day, and the downward movement so marked from Tuesday to Saturday was checked, and some salesmen were holding for a slight advance from the rates of last Friday, the generally the prices, quality considered, were the same as on Friday. Poor to best Texans, 9½@12c; poor to prime native steers, 10@12½c, to dress 55 lbs and 58 lbs to gross cwt.; choice to fancy selections, 13½@14c, to dress 58 and 60 gross cwt. Sales include: 6 cars rough Texans, 8½ cwt, 9¼c; 7 cars fair do, 6¾ cwt, 10¼c; 2 cars good Cherokee cattle, 6⅞ cwt, 10¼@11c; 6 cars Illinois steers, 7⅛ cwt, 12c; 5 cars do, 8 cwt, 12½c; 5 cars do, 7¼ cwt, 11¼c; 13 cars do, 7¼ cwt, 12@13c; 5 cars choice do, 8¼ cwt, 12¾@14c; 10 cars good do, 7¾ cwt, 11½@13c; 5 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 12c; 5 cars do, 6½ cwt, 11½c; 2 cars bulls, 4½ cwt, and 4 cars thin steers, 9@9½ cwt, 11@11½c.

As usual, during the last week in Lent, dressed beef was extremely dull. The wholesale slaughterers have been heavy losers during the last five days.

SHEEP—Total for the week, 14,360 against 13,700 last week, and 13,680 the corresponding week last year. On sale to-day 25 cars or 3,920 head, chiefly fair to extra, unshorn. The sheep market is not active, but a better demand for mutton on Saturday and to-day helped the market materially, and the bulk of the offerings changed hands. Unshorn sheep sold at 7½@8⅞c, with one car-load at 8¾c, and clipped at 6¾@7½c. Good lots, 6⅞c.

SWINE—Total for the week, 20,985 against 30,840 last week, and 24,255 the corresponding week last year. Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 15,850, of which 54 cars were at Communipaw and 66 at Fortieth street. Market weaker, and prices, both live and dressed, lower. Live hogs are quoted at 6⅛@6⅝c, with sales of 2 car-loads, av 155 lbs, at 6⅛c. City slaughtered ranged 7⅛ to 7½c, a few pigs going to 8c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The commission houses were quiet to-day, but there was a fair jobbing movement in domestic cottons at unchanged prices. Low grades of brown and bleached shirtings continue irregular, but the best makes are firm in price. Denims, ticks, and corset jeans are active and firm. Cottonades are in better request, but Everett plain and plaids are jobbing at 18½c. The *Daily Bulletin* says woolens show no improvement, and are dull. Plain foreign dress fabrics of new shades are in good demand, and all other imported goods rule quiet. Shawls are inactive.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 7.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.50@6.80; stockers, $3.25@4.25; common, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.50@7.25; medium, $6.00@6.25; common, $5.00@5.50.

HOGS—Market inactive; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $5.20@5.50; Yorkers, $5.50@5.65.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—BEEVES—Fair demand; sales, 2,800; extra State and Western steers, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.00 common, $4.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Fair demand; sales, 9,000 at 7@8½c.

HOGS—Higher; sales, 5,000 at $9.25@9.37½.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 7.—Crude petroleum dull and market unsettled; $2.15@2.17½. Refined petroleum quiet, but firm; spot, 19⅞c asked, 19⅝c bid; Philadelphia delivery, spot, 19¾c; seller April, 19¾c; May, 19¾c.

The Produce Markets.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.95; No. 2 do, $1.90; No. 3 do, $1.76½; extra white Michigan, $1.90; No. 2 do, $1.69; amber Michigan spot, $1.63; seller April, $1.63½; seller last half, $1.64; seller May, $1.67; seller June, $1.69¼; No. 2 red, $1.63¼; No. do, $1.53. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 39½c; low mixed, 39c; yellow, 40½c. Oats—No. 2 a shade higher at 33¼@33, 34c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling uplands, 19¾c; sales futures 8,700 bales; April, 19@19 1-16c; May, 19⅝@19¾c; June, 19⅞@19⅞c; July, 19 3-16@19 15-16c; October, 17⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 13,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.15@6.65; common to good, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.25@3.40. Wheat dull and easy; business chiefly for milling; export demand checked by unsettled money market and scarcity of freight-room; receipts, 7,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.65; rejected spring, $1.40@1.45; winter red Western quoted at $1.70@1.84. Rye dull. Barley quiet; Western, $1.10. Malt neglected. Corn dull; receipts, 20,000 bu; new Western mixed, 63½@65c; old, afloat, 65@66½c; in store, 63@63½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 13,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@53c; new white, 53@56½c.

EGGS—Quiet at 19@20c.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; 18¼@19c gold. Sugar quiet at 8¼@9¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 72c. Rice quiet at 7⅝@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅝c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—48@54c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.25@17.37; prime mess, $15.75@16.62; mess, May, $17.25; June, $17.37½@17.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; heavy hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7¾c; middles firm; short clear, 9@9 1-16c; Western long clear, 9 1-16c; city do, 9½c; long and short clear, 9¼c; long clear for the balance of the month, 9⅛c; short clear, May, 9¼c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅝c; kettle, 9¼@9⅜c.

BUTTER—In good request; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Dull; 12@17c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; super, $4.50@5.75; extras, $6.00@6.50; Western and Minnesota, $7.25@8.50; Indiana and Ohio, $8.00@9.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.83@1.85; amber, $1.95@1.98; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye firm, 93c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 61@61½c. Oats dull; white, 49@50c; mixed, 48@48c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $17.00; hams, in pickle, 12@13½c. Lard, 9@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13⅜c; refined, 19¾c.

WHISKY—Western in iron at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and in buyers' favor. Wheat firm but unchanged. Corn active; mixed Western, 54c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $17.00@17.50. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib sides, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c; rib sides, 9@9⅛c; clear rib sides, 9¼@9½c; sugar cured hams, 14½@15c. Lard, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—In good demand; market for Western, 30@c; choice new packed, 38@42c; choice roll, 35@37c; fair to good, 28@33c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada, $2.10. Corn dull; Western, 58c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.25@6.50; XXX, $7.50@8.50; family, $9.50@10.25. Corn dull; mixed, 56@58c. Oats quiet at 46c.

BRAN—85@90c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull; held at $17.50. Dry salt meats dull at 6¾@8½@9c. Bacon dull at 7⅞@9¼@10c. Hams, 14c. Lard, refined scarce; tierce, 8⅞c; keg, 9¾@9⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good fair, 8@8½c. Molasses quiet at 25 to 60c. Coffee, 17@19¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90@95c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,600 bales ordinary, 13¼@13½c; good ordinary, 16¾@16½c; low middlings, 18@18½c; middling, 19@19¼c; middling Orleans, 19¼@19¾c. Receipts, 5,160 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 3,945 bales; Baltimore, 500. Stock, 193,478 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—COTTON—Quiet 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.40@7.65. Wheat dull at $1.60@1.63. Corn firm at 40c. Rye quiet at 79@80c. Oats steady at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Firm.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork nominal at $16.50; demand and offerings light. Lard firm; steam, 8⅛@8⅜c; city kettle held at 8⅞c; 8⅝c bid at interior points. Bulk meats quiet and nominal; shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c; clear rib sides, 8⅜@8⅝c; clear, 8⅞@8⅞c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib sides, 9⅜c; clear, 9⅜c, ⅛c less bid; demand moderate.

WHISKY—Firm at 85c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 7.—Market generally inactive and nominally unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—COTTON—Clean scarce and firm; dusty neglected; good ordinary, 16¼@16½c; low middlings, 17¾@18c. Receipts, 1,835 bales; shipments, 4,455 bales. Stock, 42,370 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal dull and declined to $2.60. Corn heavy; receipts depress the market, at 55@56c. Oats scarce and firm, at 42@43c.

HAY—Dull and lower, at $20.00@26.00.

BRAN—Quiet and weak, at $16.00@16.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and unchanged, at 7⅛c, 7⅛c, 9⅝c, 10c. Lard in fair demand and firm; tierce, 8¾@9c; kegs, 9¼@10c. Pork scarce and firm at $17.50 in store.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—BAGGING—Firm at 13@14c.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 17¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet; extra family, $7.00; A No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $9.00. Grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9c; clear, 9⅝c; plain hams, 12½@13c; sugar cured hams, 13¼@14c, all packed; bulk meats, shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib sides, 8¼@8⅝c; clear, 8⅝@8¾c loose, ⅛c higher packed; lard—choice leaf in tierces, 9¼@9¾c; kegs, 9⅞@10c; prime steam, 8¼c; small lots on orders ½@¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85@86c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.91 asked; no buyers; No. 2, $1.63; amber, $1.63¾@1.64. Corn steady; 42c. Oats in good demand at full prices; white State, 39c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.60.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70; No. 2 red winter at $1.62. Corn steady; mixed, 44@45c. Oats quiet; 39c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm; car lots, 16c; Ohio State test, 24¼@25c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—COTTON—Dull, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; super winter, $4.50@5.25; extra winter, $5.50@6.00; double extra winter, $6.25@7.00. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.18; No. 2 soft Iowa at $1.20 asked, $1.29 bid; only sample lots winter sold. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 33½c, east track; 41½@42c sacked. Oats steady at 28c east track; 32@33c in sacks. Barley firm; only sample lots sold. Rye dull and but little doing.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and weak; generally held at $16.50@16.75; only peddling lots sold. Meats dull, little doing; clear rib sides, up country, 7⅛c cash. Bacon quiet; some sales at lower prices; shoulders, 7¼c May; clear rib sides, 10½c for September; jobbing and order lots of shoulders at 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides, 9½@9⅝c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c. Lard firm at 8c bid, 8½c asked.

HOGS—Steady at $4.85@4.90.

CATTLE—Steady; Texan, 3@5c; native cows and heifers, 2½@4½c; stock steers, 3@4¾c; fair to choice fat steers, 5@6c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27½; No. 2 do, $1.18. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Corn in active demand; advanced; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Rye dull but unchanged; No. 1, 65½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, 79c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

PARASOLS AND GLOVES.

Parasols AND Kid Gloves.

We have just received from the Custom-House, and will open this morning, large invoices of Kid Gloves, comprising a special importation of the new shades and colors now popular, of plain and stitched in self colors, one, two, and three buttons, both Ladies and Misses, in all sizes.

Also, new and novel styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, with Plain, Club, and Tourist handles, all shades, in Silk and Serge.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,

PUBLISHED BY THE

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 167 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

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Medical Knowledge for Everybody. Two Million Copies Sold.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

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Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, with Elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truisms which they contain, there being nothing that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with these marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.

The author of the above-named books is the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, in high standing in the medical faculty of this country, who has successfully treated thousands of the human family afflicted with the maladies treated upon in these books, and gives his whole attention to his patients and those who may call upon him for advice.

The great value of his works is in their vast knowledge of the causes of these ailments, and his speedy in removing them from the constitution.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,

THE GREAT

Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.

Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.

(One Prize to every 7 Tickets.)

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
25 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,300,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:

Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths, $150.00, $75.00, $37.50, $30.00, $15.00, $7.50.

We are now prepared to fill orders.

To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4448.

REAL ESTATE.

PAY RENT NO MORE.

Buy that handsome, convenient, 9-room, 2-gabled cottage, 3 closets, basement cellar, stable, corner lot, 50x125 feet to 14 ft. alley, east front, Farwell-av. and Seventy-second-st., three blocks from Brooklyn depot, between Englewood and Cornell Watch Factory, accessible to city by several roads and large number of trains; $3,500—$1,500 down, balance easy. Also, nice but smaller cottage and 50-ft. lot, adjoining this, $2,800—$1,000 down, balance easy. LAMB & CO., 127 Clark-st., Room 30.

Commission paid to Agents who furnish purchasers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, heretofore manufacturing at 103 and 105 South Canal-st., have sold and transferred their school-desk business to C. J. Barnes, who will pay all bills from and after this date. All claims on the firm of Henry M. Sherwood must be presented this month. All parties indebted will please make immediate payment to

H. M. SHERWOOD, GEO. SHERWOOD, C. W. SHERWOOD. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, No. 103 South Canal-st.

Chicago, April 1, 1873.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS, 125 Dearborn-st.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 296 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 296 Wabash-av.

NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY

An established Furniture Business, from $20,000 to $40,000 stock. Address, with particulars, W 45, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on F. C. Degree. Fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Amendments to By-Laws and work. By order W. M. A. B. STILES, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Are now receiving a line of Extra Choice Prints and Medium-priced Dress Goods. Also, a Special Drive in 4-4 Bleached Cottons.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

THE FOURTH Cincinnati INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

WILL OPEN

Wednesday, September 3,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

Saturday, October 4, 1873.

Largest and most complete Exhibition ever held in the United States.

Send for Rules and Premium List.

GRAND OPENING.

LADIES!

REMEMBER THE

GRAND OPENING OF

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,

IN THEIR NEW STORE

137 & 139 State-st.,

NEAR MADISON,

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

ALL ARE INVITED.

REMOVALS.

SAMUEL J. WALKER,

Real Estate Office,

REMOVED

To 88 East Washington-st.,

Between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

REMOVAL!

On and after May 1, the CHICAGO AGENCY of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will occupy the Basement Office,

No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & BAFFLEYE, General Agents.

REMOVAL.

A. RIBOLLA

Has removed to his new and neat Barber Shop, 133 Dearborn-st., Speed Block, 2d door northeast corner of Madison-st., where he will be most happy to see his old friends and patrons, and as many more as will favor him with a call.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to the spacious stores now being erected for us at Nos. 44 and 46 South Water-st. We are now offering our stock of fancy groceries, green and dried fruits, etc., at reduced prices, to save moving same. Store now occupied by us to rent.

M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

DESKS

And Office Furniture at BOSTWICK'S,

121 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

500 HOUSE AND HOTEL TENTS, $12 TO $40 EACH. Water-proof canvas, suitable for Colonization and Emigrant Societies, Railroad Builders, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Camp-Meeting Folks. Can be supplied at Government Goods Depot, 120 and 122 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

1,000,000 Cigars,

In Job Lots, from $18 to $75 per 1,000. Send for Samples. GARNEY, SHORT & CO., Cigar Manufacturers, Scranton, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.

SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

The demand for money in this market seems to grow more active, but deposits at the banks keep up well, and the supply of money in Chicago is unquestionably better at present than in almost any other city in the United States. It is, of course, a question of much interest as to how long this exception will continue. As far as the future can be forecast now, there seems no ground for anticipating any considerable stringency in this market this spring. After the opening of navigation an immense amount of produce now held here will go forward, and as soon as shipped will be converted into exchange, which is the same as money. The prospect, therefore, is, that though money may be temporarily tighter here some time between now and the opening of navigation, it is likely to be easier again after the 1st of May.

New York exchange is in good demand and sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium.

THE STRINGENCY IN NEW YORK.

The stringency in New York seems to have become chronic, and there is scarcely a day that money is not quoted as high as from 30 to 50 per cent per annum for loans on railroad stocks. In this connection the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes that "there is reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury has an understanding with the President that he will take some measures to avert a panic in the money market, if one shall threaten. It is supposed that in such case he will sell gold and buy bonds, leaving the currency with the banks throughout the transactions, or adopt some other method of temporary relief before resorting to a draft on his legal-tender reserves. This last, however, would be done as a last resort. The Secretary seems to be more impressed with the necessity of reducing the price of gold than of easing the money market; but he has not much available gold, even if inclined to sell. There is not as much pressure for his interference as is generally supposed. The Treasury business is in a self-regulating condition now, and the Secretary will not act to regulate the money market unless convinced that a panic is otherwise unavoidable. No necessity for his interference has been shown to his satisfaction, and he has hope that there will be none."

In New York there is much excitement among the stock-speculators over the ruinous rates of interest, and a combination is being formed among those who have been fleeced, to prosecute the money-lenders under the usury laws of the State. Mr. Richard Schell, who was prominent in a similar endeavor three years ago, is at the head of the movement.

NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTE.

The National Bank currency is soon to be completely renewed, and the issues of the new designs in place of the old ones will begin in two or three months. The Secretary has decided to have the backs of the bills printed in New York, and the faces in Washington. The Comptroller of the Currency is understood to take the ground that the present law authorizing the re-issue of the National currency has no provisions under which the National Banks can be assessed for the cost of this re-issue, which will amount to about $600,000. Some additional legislation in regard to this matter will be urged upon the next Congress. The National Banks take the ground that the 1 per cent tax on circulation was intended to cover all such expenses. There is now a large fund in the Treasury which has accumulated from the unappropriated portions of this tax, and the banks will probably endeavor to have the expense of re-issues taken out of that.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BANK CIRCULATION.

The Comptroller of the Currency has taken the first step in the redistribution of the $25,000,000 of currency, as provided by the act of July, 1870. The Comptroller has, of course, no choice in the matter, but must carry out the law. The movement will, however, add to the disturbance of finances, and will, undoubtedly, make a host of converts to free banking. The following circular has been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency for the New England States, but it possesses general interest:

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, April 1, 1873.

The act of March 3, 1865, provided that $150,000,000 of the amount of circulating notes authorized to be issued to National Banks should be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population; and the remainder among associations formed in the several States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing capital, resources, and business of such State, District, and Territory.

The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000, in addition to the $300,000,000 already authorized to be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the above apportionment, and provided that the increased circulation should be distributed upon a new apportionment, based upon the census of 1870. Section 6 of the same act required that after the $54,000,000 authorized should be taken up, $25,000,000 of the circulation already issued to associations formed in States in excess should be withdrawn and distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. The $54,000,000 of additional circulation has been apportioned to banks already organized, or in process of organization, in the Western and Southern States, but the whole amount has not yet been issued, and may not be issued for some months to come, possibly not until the meeting of the next Congress. As soon as the whole amount shall be issued, it will be my duty to make requisitions upon the banks in New York City having more than $100,000 circulation, and upon those in the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts having more than $300,000 circulation, for any excess beyond these amounts, but the date of such requisition is yet uncertain. Applications are frequently made to this office for an increase of the circulation of National Banks, or for the organization of new National Banks, circulation to be issued upon the condition that the same amount of notes of National Banks which have closed business shall be first returned to this office for destruction. The amount issued to the States of —— being largely in excess of the amount contemplated by the acts referred to, no further issue of circulation beyond the amount already approved will be issued to National Banking Associations organized in those States. Very respectfully,

JNO. J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN FRANKFORT.

The following were the quotations for American corporate securities at Frankfort, Germany, on the 18th of March:

San Francisco, 7 per cent	97
St. Louis City	85¼
Jersey City	86¾
Lexington & St. Louis	61
Central Pacific	85¾
San Joaquin Valley	76
South Missouri	65¾
California & Oregon	65½
Union Pacific, E. D.	69¾
Omaha	86
California Pacific	73
California Extension	84½
Chicago & Southwestern	78¾
Kansas Pacific	81
Rockford & Rock Island	84
St. Louis & Southeastern	63¾
St. Louis Water Works	86¾
Washington, D. C.	86
St. Louis County	79
New York City	96¾
Missouri Pacific	73 7-16
Mobile & Ohio	82
Oregon	35
Alabama & Chattanooga	34
Copperopolis	71¼

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the second week in March compare as follows with the earnings at the corresponding period last year:

1873	$221,772.57
1872	170,445.99
Increase	$51,326.58

THE NEXT COTTON CROP.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has the following:

It is evident from what we have already learned that, unless producers suddenly change tactics, the coming planting will be the most extensive since the war, if not in the history of American cotton; and that, with anything like a favorable season, there will be next fall and winter, plentiful as the supply of labor is, more cotton than can be conveniently gathered. It is true that our increased labor supply is largely at the expense of Georgia, Alabama, etc., but that still insures increased production, as for each bale lost to those States by that emigration two bales will be forthcoming from the more productive lands of our own section of the cotton belt. In this view of things low prices for cotton next season are more than probable, and it will therefore be the part of wisdom for farmers to endeavor to raise enough of corn and meat for home consumption. Such is the policy country merchants should encourage to the full extent of their influence.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of March 29 says: "A planter told us the other day that he had never seen so much guano carried into the country as was going out into this section this year. Our own observation satisfied us that the trade in commercial fertilizers is at present heavy, but we have no ready means of comparing its bulk with that of former years."

REAL ESTATE.

CITY PROPERTY.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, April 7:

West Washington st, between Robey and Lincoln, n f, 20x125 ft, dated March 29; consideration, $6,000.

Evans st, between Union and Halsted, s f, undivided ½ of Lot 18, with improvements, dated April 7; consideration, $500.

Lot 81, in Assessors' Block 11, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Broad st, between Thirty-first st and Archer av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $700.

Pacific av, 375 ft north of Polk st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $4,100.

Keenon st, w of and near Ashland av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $600.

West Harrison st, between Centre av and May st, n f, Lot 10, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,775.

Wesson st, between Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $4,000.

Wabash av, s of and near Twenty-ninth st, w f, 24x192 ft, with improvements, dated March 5; consideration, $8,000.

Schiller st, between North Franklin and Wells sts, n f, 30 19-100x66 26-100 ft, with buildings, dated April 1; consideration, $2,150.

Park av, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 25 in Walker's Block 11 of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated April 2; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 24 and 25 in Block 4, Cossitt's Second Addition, dated April 4; consideration, $1,300.

Thirty-second st, e of and near Vernon av, n f, Lot 1, dated March 22; consideration, $7,000.

North Wood st, s of and near Ellen st, e f, Lot 4, dated April 7; consideration, $825.

Fulton st, near n w cor of Paulina, s f, Lot 96, dated April 5; consideration, $6,000.

Lincoln st, 207¼ ft s of Harrison, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $1,200.

Vincennes av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 66x240 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $6,600.

Nora av, 150 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $450.

E st, near n e corner of Tucker st, s f, Lot 19, dated March 13; consideration, $650.

Cornell st, w of and near Holt st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $3,000.

North LaSalle st, near McCagg place, e f, 25x127¼ ft, dated April 4; consideration, $5,000.

West Madison st, n f, 48x191 ft, in Moseback's Subdivision in w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 13, 33, 13, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $2,344.

Undivided ½ of Lot 1, in Block 3, of Morgan's Subdivision in s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 19, 39, 13, dated March 7; consideration, $2,800.

The premises No. 442 West Chicago av, dated April 3; consideration, $4,500.

Calumet av, 200 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x187 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $8,125.

Cornell st, near Chase st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 4; consideration, $3,000.

Temple st, s of Chicago av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,050.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fifty-ninth st, 100 ft in Pennington & Green's part of Lot 7, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 2; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 35, in Block 6, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 7; consideration, $800.

Undivided ½ of Lot 11, in Block 37, in Theological Seminary Subdivision in Hyde Park, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $916.

Block 7, in Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated March 29; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 15, same subdivision, dated April 1; consideration, $300.

Lot 13, in Block 2, in Crocker's re-subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $350.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 1, of Jennings' Subdivision in e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated June 29, 1872; consideration, $36,069.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1873.	Receipts 1872.	Shipments 1873.	Shipments 1872.
Flour, brls	10,844	4,792	9,351	5,825
Wheat, bu	17,872	2,960	44,324	8,053
Corn, bu	37,080	56,970	14,208	61,022
Oats, bu	22,510	16,420	25,950	32,634
Rye, bu	327	887	1,086	1,990
Barley, bu	7,805	3,395	9,914	6,530
Grass seed, lbs	42,995	78,860	52,574	335,473
Flax seed, lbs	4,640		42,976	
Broom corn, lbs	23,100	9,180	17,220	1,435
Cured meats, lbs	378,020	180,990	1,283,767	1,346,975
Beef, brls			180	
Pork, brls		30	92	545
Lard, lbs	59,370	18,620	85,222	164,764
Tallow, lbs	59,780	16,450		41,418
Butter, lbs	45,838	27,425	18,500	19,500
Dressed hogs, No	79	66	1	
Live hogs, No	8,288	1,966	7,904	3,248
Cattle, No	467	461	1,894	977
Sheep, No	659	431	798	893
Hides, lbs	90,680	130,987	118,899	161,270
Highwines, brls	50	342	311	263
Wool, lbs	37,088	27,340	83,640	90,000
Potatoes, bu	4,893	7,675	2,337	
Lumber, M feet	223	1,038	1,602	1,180
Shingles, M	1,120	1,580	1,195	1,210
Lath, M	220	75	39	99
Salt, brls	140		651	1,105

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,387 bu wheat; 1,157 bu corn; 1,298 bu oats; 1,089 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 28 cars wheat; 86 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 1 car barley. Total, 118 cars, or 46,000 bu.

The new Inspector of Grain was on 'Change to-day. He assumed the duties of the position theoretically this morning, and will enter upon them practically to-morrow. In free conversation with several leading members, he gave repeated assurances that neither politics nor personal friendship should have anything to do with his conduct in office. He has made no promises; but it is understood that Mr. Parker, a former incumbent of the office under the Board of Trade, will be appointed as chief assistant,—a selection which would undoubtedly be highly satisfactory to the great majority of the men who own the grain in this city, or are agents for the owners thereof.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and were chiefly weather markets. Grain was generally strong early, as a consequence of the storm, and weak later, when the heavens showed signs of clearing up. Some of those who profess to know say that the rain was just what was wanted by the farmers, and will put them in good spirits by filling up their tanks, and fetching the frost out of the ground, while it will not materially delay operations in the field. There is little doubt that the past rain is a good thing, if we do not have too much of it in the future.

The demand for dry goods was reasonably active, and the market remains firm at former quotations. Groceries were more quiet, interior merchants ordering less freely. Prices were firm at Saturday's range. In the butter market there was fair activity so far as good to choice qualities were concerned, and former prices were being realized. Cheese was quiet and steady. The movement in canned goods was on a liberal scale, and the market ruled firm. Fish, dried fruits, and tobacco met with a fair demand. Hay was dull and weak. Hides were steady. No change was noted in the pig-iron, paints, colors, and rag markets. The demand for oils was liberal, and prices were generally firm. Turpentine was an exception, there being sellers at 1@2c decline from last week's prices. Quotations were 19½c for carbon, 75c for extra lard, 88c for whale, and 70c for turpentine.

Lumber and building materials were in fair request at the quoted prices. Metals and tinners' stock continue active and firm. The demand for iron, steel, and nails is fair; nails are quoted at $5.50 rates as a basis, iron at 4 5-10@4 8-10 rates. All imported iron and steel is very firm, in sympathy with the markets abroad. Naval stores are meeting with an improved inquiry. The markets for wool, hops, and broom-corn were without the slightest change. Timothy seed met with a moderate inquiry to-day, but other descriptions were in light request. There was no variation in prices. Potatoes are in good request for shipment, and choice peachblows are firm at 57@60c on track. Green fruits were in moderate local demand, at former prices. The scarcity of poultry continues, and all good-conditioned stock sold readily. The weather is rather warm for dressed poultry. Eggs were firmer, owing to light receipts.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotations of two or three days past, with no new features to note. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, but quoted a shade firmer, at 15c bid for corn, and 16c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, with none offering. Rail freights are firm at 65c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted 10c below these rates.

Provisions were quiet and again easier, partly in sympathy with a decline in live hogs, and partially because many operators have come to the conclusion that the blowing and striking in which the provision mouth-pieces have indulged for several weeks past has accomplished about all it can do for the present. There were no buyers of any but a few lots of pork and lard, and that at a decline of 10c per brl on pork and 2½@5c per 100 lbs on lard. Meats were not wanted at any price near the figures asked by holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.50@15.55; do seller May, $15.60@15.75; do seller June, $15.90@15.95; do seller July, $16.15; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75 bid. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.30@8.35; do seller May, $8.42½@8.45; do seller June, $8.60@8.65. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6¼c for shoulders; 7⅝@7¾c for long clear; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; and 8@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅛@6¼c. English meats, 7¼@7½c for Cumberlands; 8@8¼c for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork at $15.50; 50 brls do (country) at $15.00; 250 brls do, buyer the month, at $15.55; 1,000 brls do, seller May, at $15.70; 1,000 brls do at $15.65; 250 brls do at $15.60; 750 brls do, seller June, at $16.05; 1,000 brls do at $16.00; 500 brls do at $15.90; 500 brls do, buyer June, at $16.15; 1,000 brls do at $16.10; 1,500 tcs lard, seller May, at $8.50; 500 tcs do at $8.45; 50 tcs kettled lard at $8.35 cash; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller May, at 8c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams, St. Louis cure (13½ lbs), at 11½c.

Flour was dull and unchanged, in sympathy with reported inactivity in New York. There was very little demand from any class of buyers, as shippers held off under a suspension of orders. Holders were firm at former quotations. Bran was dull. Sales were reported of 40 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 100 brls do (Sunflower) at $7.62½; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $6.50; 60 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 350 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 25 brls rye at $4.30. Total, 925 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following was the asking range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.35
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was less active and averaged ⅛c higher, with a very irregular feeling, and not much disposition to take hold at the advance; especially after New York was quoted weak. The lowering weather was the chief cause of the firmer feeling on the part of holders, which was aided by the fact that shipments are quite liberal. They exceeded the receipts last week, and, with the outgo for city consumption, caused a reduction of the amount in store to the extent of 85,000 bu, while the reduction of to-day is 28,000 bu additional. This is a cheering sign: it is undoubtedly due to the fact that most of the lake freight room is chartered for corn, and shippers know that there will be little or no competition by lake for several weeks after the opening of navigation. Hence they are shipping liberally to the seaboard by rail. The lower grades were in free request to-day for shipment; but the business was almost entirely speculative outside of that, and principally in "big chunks" for May delivery, which changed hands early in the morning. Seller May opened at $1.20½, advanced to $1.21, receded to $1.20¾, rose to $1.21, and closed at $1.20¾. Seller June sold at $1.22¼@1.23, closing at $1.22¾. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.15⅝@1.16⅛, closing at the inside. New receipts of No. 2 closed tame, with $1.17¾ bid and $1.18 asked. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.28. No. 3 do closed at $1.06½@1.08½, the inside for regular. Rejected do was in fair demand at 93@94c, according to date of receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.18½; 7,600 bu do at $1.18; 10,000 bu regular at $1.16⅛; 35,000 bu do at $1.16⅛; 20,000 bu do at $1.16⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.16; 10,000 bu do at $1.15⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 6,000 bu No. 3 spring (fresh) at $1.08½; 400 bu do at $1.08; 12,400 bu regular at $1.06½; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 94c; 800 bu do regular at 93c. Total, 130,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and irregular, but averaged about ⅛c higher than on Saturday, the conditions being much the same as in the case of wheat. The market was strengthened early by the fact of bad weather, and light receipts; but these failed to bring out buyers in force, and holders were at last forced to modify their views in order to effect sales. The trading was more for May delivery than recently, the June option not being in so much favor with buyers. The shipping demand was exceedingly light, and even the meagre offerings of new receipts were only disposed of with difficulty. Regular No. 2 or seller the month sold at 30⅛@30¼c, closing at 30⅛@30⅜c. Seller May sold at 34⅛@34¼c, seller June at 35⅝@35¾c; seller July at 38¼@38⅜c; and seller August was quoted at 39⅛@39⅜c, all closing tame at the inside. Receipts of No. 2 dated to-day were held at 33⅝@33¾c, being worth ½c more for carrying than receipts dated March 27. Cash sales were reported of 7,400 bu No. 2 fresh at 33⅛c; 9,600 bu do at 33c; 15,000 bu regular at 30⅜c; 36,600 bu do at 30¼c; 800 bu (I. C.) rejected at 28½c; 12,000 bu do at 28c; 1,200 bu by sample at 31c on track. Total, 82,600 bu.

Oats were very quiet, at an advance of about ⅛c, holders being firmer in their views, on account of a reported stronger feeling in New York, while buyers were not willing to follow them. A few car loads of new receipts sold at 26½c, and one or two sales were made for May delivery at 28⅛@28¼c. That was all. Seller the month was nominal at 24@24¼c, and seller June at 29½@29⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 fresh at 26½c; 1,200 bu rejected (Neeley's) at 22½c; 600 bu by sample at 29c; 600 bu do at 28c, both on track. Total, 6,000 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and unchanged. There was no apparent demand, but the receipts have been so light for several days past that offerings are scarce. Hence no change in quotations. Regular No. 2 was nominal, at 62@62½c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 64c, and 400 bu by sample at 65c.

Barley was very quiet, but a shade firmer, owing to a paucity of offerings. Seller the month was inactive; 75½c was bid, and 77c the nominal asking price. Cash sales were few at 77@79c for regular to fresh No. 2, and 64½@66½ for No. 3. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 fresh at 79c; 1,600 bu do regular at 77c; 800 bu No. 3 fresh at 66½c; 2,000 bu do at 66c; 1,200 bu. do regular at 64½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 74c, on track; 400 bu do at 70c, delivered. Total, 9,200 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, was, March 29, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	521,184	1,966,503	742,553	105,788
Albany	56,400	2,000	116,800	59,000
Buffalo	59,940	62,096	61,326	57,323
*Chicago	2,586,067	6,219,813	1,056,736	255,106
Milwaukee	2,129,409	85,000	322,000	104,000
Duluth	77,915			
Toledo	534,589	548,478	176,460	19,833
Detroit	258,926	66,320	68,434	24,823
*Oswego	18,000	60,000	1,000	40,000
St. Louis	230,706	426,336	140,102	4,238
Boston	8,630	162,179	159,007	42,519
Toronto	47,933	1,800	5,733	56,971
Montreal	133,866	253,306	64,687	9,700
*Philadelphia	40,000	280,000	82,000	35,000
*Baltimore	25,000	148,424	40,000	[illegible]
Rail shipments	156,540	341,834	194,063	32,781
On N. Y. canals	82,120	164,487	85,330	75,125
Total—Mar. 29, '73	7,234,622	11,150,949	4,085,700	1,040,713
Total—Mar. 22, '73	7,413,300	11,728,136	4,096,537	1,215,779
Total—Mar. 15, '73	7,255,829	11,720,159	4,088,627	1,265,376
Total—Mar. 8, '73	7,282,159	11,727,105	3,970,895	1,324,383
Total—Mar. 1, '73	7,124,749	11,104,700	3,848,000	1,340,633
Total—Feb. 22, '73	6,874,801	10,863,487	3,801,929	1,323,973
Total—Mar. 30, '72	6,915,100	10,280,140	3,165,174	1,521,176

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to April 1	277,500	7,388,347	10,463,808
New Orleans, to March 28	3,993		286,642
Philadelphia, to March 29	1,200	240,335	1,488,871
Baltimore, to March 29	1,029	23,129	2,000,579
Boston, to March 29	24,187	126,728	456,944
San Francisco, March 21	4,280	11,067,128	
Other ports to latest date	21,250	111,776	
Total, 1872-73	333,529	18,936,463	14,669,042
Total, 1871-72	182,505	10,332,170	11,982,926
Total, 1870-71	755,058	12,725,224	1,241,707
Total, 1869-70	645,400	14,816,353	14,618

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to April 1	2,088	175,610	190,920	17,061
Other points to latest dates	3,769		47,559	
Total, 1872-73	5,857	175,610	238,479	17,071
Total, 1871-72	3,008	2,442,870	445,677	518,599
Total, 1870-71	76,071	397,571	285,344	
Total, 1869-70	17,788	731,473	96,675	57,827

Stocks of Grain in Stettin, Germany:

	1873. Jan. 31.	1873. Feb. 28.	1872. Dec. 31.
Wheat, qrs	30,000	30,000	25,000
Barley, qrs	7,000	8,000	7,000
Rye, qrs	65,000	55,000	80,000
Oats, qrs	9,000	9,000	8,000
Peas, qrs	3,500	6,000	2,500
Total	114,500	108,000	122,500

The comparative stocks of flour and grain in Liverpool at the undermentioned dates:

	April 1, 1873.	April 1, 1872.	Jan. 1, 1873
Flour, sks	35,000	65,000	23,205
Flour, brls	36,000	62,030	36,144
Wheat, qrs	337,000	360,000	381,370
Corn, qrs	175,000	126,000	322,755

The Export Clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Peas, bu.
April 5	1,200	14,438	203,292	8,000
March 27	3,270	37,168	81,098	3,400
March 20	3,553	41,365	173,036	
March 13	6,220	69,874	268,251	8,097
Total, 4 weeks	14,243	162,843	760,574	19,997
March 6	9,936	24,006	227,304	4,680
Feb. 27	965	53,182	285,704	1,083
Feb. 20	3,025	44,174	312,671	
Feb. 13	8,107	60,959	282,665	
Total, 4 weeks	22,043	182,321	1,108,344	6,487

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, write as follows:

At the present time the amount of stock for sale exceeds the requirements of consumers for the number of running cards, which, under the depressed condition of the woolen goods trade, has been for several months considerably reduced. By reference to published estimates of the quantity of wool grown during the past few years, respectively, it may be readily seen that as soon as, from any cause, the price of wool advances to extreme figures, the culture of it is so stimulated, that only one or two years are required to create an excess. The change is the more rapid, because, while in the pasture the flocks are multiplying, in the mill the looms are stopping; and almost before the fact is suspected, there is a surplus the world over. Is not this the present condition? The extreme rates of 1871 caused great increase of flocks everywhere, in consequence of which the amount of wool thrown upon the markets in this country during 1872 was some 34,000,000 of pounds more than that received from every source during 1871. In the early part of 1872 the effect of this was materially felt, and the tendency towards a decline was soon fairly established. Manufacturers were generally fully stocked, many of them having sent large orders to foreign markets and wool-producing countries, the proceeds of which are still arriving from Australia and London, where large quantities have been held and delivered as required. Manufacturers who have thus been driven by high prices from the use of domestic fleeces to that of foreign wools, find the latter so well adapted to their purposes, that they will not change back until domestic wools become cheaper than foreign, for the reason that the changing from one to the other involves expense. Thus much of the domestic wool which, at fair prices, would have been woven into cloth, is still, in many instances, lying in the hands of farmers, who, unwilling in the season to accept the high figures then prevailing, will now be compelled to take much lower rates, if they sell at all.

The protracted monetary stringency has not only promoted this decline, but has prevented the reactions which frequently occur during a general change of value, and, although such manufacturers as have stopped work altogether, or in part, will now, we trust, be encouraged to start their machinery again, with fair prospects of remuneration, and thus create a more active business in the raw material, yet, we think it is sound reasoning to conclude, that in a downward movement from so general a cause, considerably lower figures will be reached before any permanent reaction can take place. Market rates may not change much for the next few weeks, or until we approach the new clip, but we believe that Western holders of wool will gain nothing, and may sustain additional loss by holding longer than is necessary to obtain the fair current market value. We would advise prompt shipments and quick sales.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active, and advanced ⅛@¼c. No. 2 spring was quiet at $1.16⅛@1.16¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.21⅛@1.21¼ seller May, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and ⅛c higher. No. 2 sold at 30⅜c seller the month, and 30⅝@30¾c seller May, the latter closing at the outside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.73@1.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no change to note. The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There was no decided change in the butter market. The demand for good to choice qualities was again in excess of the supply, and the advanced quotations of last week were readily attained. Low grades were inquired for to some extent on Eastern account, but most of the sales were to local retailers. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@33c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—A liberal movement in grain bags was noted, and prices were steady and firm. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request at the prices given below: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Green peas, $1.40@1.60 per bu; white do, $1.25@1.60.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Following are the prices current: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 30@35c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $25.00, del.; Racine, $26.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.25	10.00
9x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		33.00
34x58 to 34x60		36.00
36x60 to 40x60		42.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The demand for canned goods continues good for the season, and the market exhibits a decidedly firm tone. Prices underwent no quotable change:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.60@	2.85
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.25@	2.50
Corn, Elgin	2.15@	2.25
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.20@	2.40
Corn, Yarmouth	2.85@	2.90
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.25
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@	1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@	2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—Business was rather quiet, the demand being chiefly confined to small orders to meet immediate wants. Prices were steady as follows: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—The coal market was quiet and easy for bituminous varieties, but was firm for anthracite. We drop our outside quotation on Erie and Briar Hill, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry continues light at the following prices: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.20; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@33.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were moderate, this morning, probably owing to the bad roads in the country, and a firmer feeling was developed in consequence. Dealers were asking 15@16c for cases, and sales of loose packages were made at 14@14½c. Sales include 28 cases at 15½@16c; 20 brls, 48 cases, and 4,200 doz at 15c; 1,700 doz at 14@14½c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are very light, and prime live geese feathers are in request and firm. We quote: Prime live geese at 68@70c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 8@8c.

FISH—A moderately large order business was done, and the purchases of local retailers, also, were liberal. No changes were noted in prices, the following being current: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $0.00@9.50; do round, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet without decided change in values. Raisins are firmer, in sympathy with the recent advance in New York. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@8c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.60@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6¼@6c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Tarragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@5½c.

GAME—Was in large supply and dull, prices are weak and lower, quotable at $1.75@2.00 for mallard ducks, and 75c@$1.00 for small. Sales include: 50 doz (dressed) pigeons at $1.00; 170 doz do at 50c; 20 doz do at 35c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate demand at the prices given below: Apples, common to fair, $1.50@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@6.00. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The market opens rather quiet this week, the falling off the demand being attributed to the unsettled condition of country roads. In values no decided changes were developed, the prices current at the close of last week being fully sustained all around. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12⅞c; A standard, 11⅞@12¼c; do No. 2, 11¾@11⅞c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10¾@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¼@10½c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8½@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Business dull, with prices weak and unsettled. There is some inquiry to meet the current wants of local customers, but aside from this there is at present no considerable movement. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was quiet and steady at Saturday's prices. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½@8¾c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were in light request. Stocks are small, and the general feeling is one of firmness. We repeat: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade in this department is fair. Imported iron and steel is firm. We continue to quote:

Iron	4 5-10@4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7 @7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	₱ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	₱ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	₱ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₱ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	₱ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	₱ lb
Chrome tool steel	19 @20	rates
English tool steel	22 @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	₱ lb

LEATHER—There was a liberal amount of trading in this department, and the market exhibited a firm tone. We repeat our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₱ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	90@	1.10
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

LUMBER—Was in fair request. There was no quotable change in prices. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a fair and satisfactory business, the prices given below being fully sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in good request at the following range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand. We quote:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18 @	19
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	16 @	17
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	30 @	33
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	16 @	17
Oakum, ₱ bale	6.00 @	6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.00 @	7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @	6.00

OILS—Turpentine was weak and lower, with which exception values were without quotable change. Lard, linseed, and most other descriptions are firmly held. We now quote: Carbon, 19¼c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The inquiry continues fairly active, and prices are generally well sustained. Leads have recently advanced at the East, dry lead now being held at $11.00 in New York. The feeling here is stronger in sympathy. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@18.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Under this head there were no new features to note. Prices remain firm as follows:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The offerings were very light, and choice lots sold readily at full prices. The inquiry is chiefly for live poultry, as the weather is too warm for dressed lots, some of which has arrived in poor condition. We note sales of 150 lbs dressed turkeys at 15c; 400 lbs do at 15c; 3 doz choice dressed chickens at $4.50; 13 doz do at $4.00; 3 doz do at $3.75; 6 coops at $4.25; 7 coops at $3.75@4.00.

POTATOES—There is a good inquiry for shipment, and choice Western peachblows are firm at 57@60c on track. The receipts are moderate. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 60c; 6 cars do at 58c; 1 car do at 57c, all on track; 1 car at 63c; 1 car at 61c, both delivered.

SALT—There was no change. The demand was moderate at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.95; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues to improve, the quoted prices being adhered to:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.25
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate demand at $2.75@3.30 for common to choice seed. Choice was in light request at $4.60@4.70 for ordinary and $6.00 for choice mammoth. Hungarian sold at $1.00 and $1.15; millet and flax were quiet and unchanged. We note sales of 19 bags choice Hungarian at $3.30; 10 bags prime at $3.25; 9 bags at $3.20; 40 bags at $3.15; 40 bags at $3.10; 16 bags at $3.00; 20 bags at $2.80; 20 bags dark at $2.75; 8 bags clover at $4.70; 15 bags do at $4.60; 38 bags mammoth at $6.00; 50 bags Hungarian at $1.15; 26 bags fair do at $1.00.

TEAS—We quote: Young Hyson common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and firm:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains unchanged: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no visible change in the condition of this market. Small orders are received occasionally from Western mills, but with this exception there was nothing doing. Prices are weak and irregular. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

Sales include 700 lbs tub washed at 52c; 200 lbs washed fleece at 40c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 2,692 head. The tone of advices from the East was such that shippers could not be prevailed upon to invest except at prices so much below the views of the holders as to preclude the idea of active trading; hence comparatively few transfers were effected. During the forenoon little or nothing was accomplished in the way of sales, most of the day's business being transacted after noon. Prices though without quotable change nominally lower, as has holders forced their stock upon the market, they would have been obliged to accept materially lower rates. The tendency at the close was downward, as liberal receipts are anticipated for to-morrow, and the pens are already well filled with cattle. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 19,000. A reduction of 10@20c per 100 lbs was suffered in prices of this class of stock, the decline being entirely due to the largely excessive supply. There was the usual attendance of buyers, but none seemed inclined to invest unless at the above reduction, and sellers were forced to concede it. There was no life in trade even at the relatively low prices at which the stock was offered, and less than half the supply was disposed of. Quotations are nominal at $5.15@5.20 for poor to common; at $5.25@5.30 for medium, and at $5.35@5.45 for good to choice. The inquiry was mainly confined to the better grades, so that the published sales do not fairly reflect the market.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	308	$5.25	118	226	$5.27½	48	175	$5.40
58	267	5.25	51	226	5.34	118	222	5.30
79	290	5.30	60	203	5.27½	172	221	5.30
92	205	5.25	56	240	5.35	50	334	5.30
59	259	5.35	60	217	5.25	55	221	5.30
96	202	5.25	153	165	5.25	57	267	5.25
20	199	5.30	66	182	5.20	58	173	5.30
29	260	5.30	59	206	5.25	64	204	5.30
110	181	5.35	43	200	5.25	183	210	5.30
58	200	5.30	78	170	5.25	92	262	5.25
70	167	5.30	81	153	5.40	127	164	5.25
82	204	5.40	49	156	5.25			

SHEEP—Received 200. There was a fair demand but a limited supply, and prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote poor to common at $3.75@4.25; medium at $4.50@5.25, and good to choice at $5.50@6.25.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......April 7.

Prop Charles Reitz, from Manistee, 100 m ft lumber, 310 m pcs lath.

Prop Oconto, from Milwaukee, 2,200 brls flour, 250 tcs meat, 13 bales rags, 72 wheelbarrows.

Schr Arcturus, from Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.

Scow Granger, from St. Paul's Pier, 5 cds bark, 60 m ft lumber.

Prop Annie Laurie, from Ahnapee, 2,300 railroad ties, 938½ m (A) shingles.

Schr Evening Star, from Sheboygan, 2,000 telegraph poles, 227 posts.

Scow Spray, from Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.

CLEARED.

Schr Hercules, for Charleston, light.

Schr Brewster, for Pentwater, light.

Sloop D. M. Morton, for Racine, light.

Prop Oconto, for Milwaukee, 275 pkgs lead, 75 pkgs groceries, 35 boxes household goods, 5 brls oil, 1 brl whisky.

Schr E. B. King, for South Haven, light.

Scow Granger, for St. Paul's Pier, light.

Prop Annie Laurie, for Kewaunee, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet at 15c for corn to Buffalo. The schooner Hattie Howard (to arrive) was reported for corn to Buffalo at 10c.

ITEMS.

Several of the vessels just arrived met with immense masses of floating ice in the lake, and were delayed in consequence. The schooner Gamecock was in the ice several hours, and the tug Union was delayed about three hours on their way to Milwaukee. The propeller Chas. Reitz, arriving from Manistee yesterday, got fast in the ice on both the outward and return trip, and was in that condition about ten hours, off Racine, while coming up the lake. The small inner lake at Manistee shows no signs, as yet, of breaking up, and it is thought it will not be open for three weeks.

The schooner Sweepstakes has been rebuilt at the Detroit Dry Dock Company's yard at an expense amounting nearly to her original cost, and will once more be a first-class grain vessel. The schooner Ishpenning is to have some alterations made to her aft, and about fifty tons will be added to her carrying capacity. The propeller Alleghany has been converted into a steam barge at Algonac. All her upper cabin work has been removed. She registers 588 tons, old measurement. The barge Seminole has also been rebuilt, and will continue as a tow-barge in the lumber trade.

The Detroit *Tribune*, April 5, says: The tugs employed in the transfer of vessels through the lakes and rivers will not vary this year in numbers from last season, except the addition of two new ones. A meeting of tug-owners is called on Monday to fix the card rates for the season, which will doubtless be slightly increased.

The ice is moving out of Lake St. Clair, and the ice at Port au Pelle, passage is reported to be breaking up. The lighthouse-keeper at the River Thames has given notice that at the River Thames a new range lighthouse has been erected, the low, red building having been replaced by a higher building, painted white, and having an elevation of 21 feet above the surface of the water, in which a bright light will be displayed until further orders from the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

VESSEL SALES.

A two-thirds interest in the schooner Len Higby has been sold by Barney Eaton, of Oak Creek, to Messrs. Sanger and Johnson, tanners, for the sum of $1,800.

The sale of the steamer Reindeer to parties in Toledo has been concluded, Messrs. R. G. Sweet and R. J. Wallace being the purchasers. The price paid was $22,000.

The tug H. A. Ballantine has been sold by Ballantine & Co. to John Sullivan and S. Currey, of Detroit. The price is stated to be $9,000. She was built at Saginaw, and is comparatively new.

The schooner Maid of the Mist has been sold by Fred H. Blood to M. G. Sage and Henry Davis, of Toledo, for $4,500.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The Northwestern Transportation Company are having built at Trenton a propeller to be called the Amazon, for freight service on the lakes, which, it is believed, will be the largest vessel on the lakes. The dimensions are 225 feet keel, 140 feet over all, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. She is to be finished off with two decks and four masts, and will be furnished with two compound engines, from the works of the Cuyahoga Furnace Company, Cleveland. A. A. Turner is the builder, and E. M. Beck has the general supervision of the work. She is to be ready June 1."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, the medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:15 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 51 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	3:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

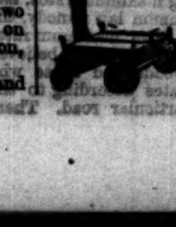
MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 55 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—PROPERTY AS BELOW, all good, well-built houses, with abstracts furnished: Three houses and lots on Davis-st., or Artesian-av., one block west of Western-av., and 1½ blocks from Randolph-st. cars; trains on Northwestern Railroad, M. & St. P., and C., D. & V. Road stop one block from this street.
24x125, 1½-stories, 8 rooms, water, at $2,700; $400 cash, $1,300 in 5 years, balance monthly.
One house and lot 25x125, cottage, $2,700.
Fulton-st., near Oakley, 1½-stories and basement, water on both floors, gas pipes, barn and hay loft, shade trees; lot 25x140; price, $4,500; easy terms.
Fulton-st., near Oakley, good house, lot 25x140, $4,750.
Julian-st., close to Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st., $550 cash, or $600 part on time; cheapest lot in the city.
West Lake-st., corner of Valentine, 78½ feet front, two blocks west of Western-av., on easy terms; good business property, just outside fire limits; will, in all probability, double in price in a few years; price, $80 per foot, or will exchange for good house on West Side, worth $4,000.
One lot on Ogden-av., south of Twelfth; avenue 150 feet wide; price, $1,600, $600 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
One lot on Southwestern-av., near Harmon-court, $2,000; one-third cash.
One very cheap house and lot on Taylor-st., near Western-av., 2 stories, 12 rooms, finished for two families, $2,700; quite new, well built. M. HALL, Room 26, Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance, or in evening at 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST., a new house on Walnut-st., 17 rooms; cheap ground rent; will sell for $875 cash. This is less than 5 years' house-rent.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SECTION 7, 38, 14. 10 acres in Section 6, 38, 14. 10 acres near Harlem, in Section 12, 39, 12. 10 acres in Section 28, 40, 13, near Maplewood. J. W. HEDENBERG, 96 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT $3,100 CASH—A 2-STORY 7-ROOM house, with lot, at No. 440 Warren-av.; or $3,500, ½ cash; will rent for $35 per month. Best thing in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD BY 10TH—SEVERAL nice lots near Lincoln Park. Also house and lot near street-cars, on the north limits of city. Big bargains for cash. Time given if wanted. Call at store No. 40 Fifth-av., near Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CORNER LOT, 42 FEET front, south and east front, on Cottage Grove-av. M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 163 South Clark-st., 2 lots on Jones-st.; small payment down, balance easy terms. Also, lot on Perch-st., near Fulton.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 809 Washington-av. Water in kitchen. Price $500, if sold this week.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence lots near the corner of Harrison and Paulina-sts., just outside the fire limits. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, with lot, on Walnut-st., near Oakley; very cheap at $4,500; terms to suit; possession given May 1. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY DESIRABLE MANUfacturing sites, with first-class dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. Lots suitable for business purposes on Blue Island-av., near Twenty-second-st.; and Cheap residence lots adjacent to above. Terms reasonable. Apply to S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
40 acres in Section 19, 37, 14.
160 acres in Section 24, 37, 13; 160 acres in Section 13, 37, 13; beautiful grove property.
240 acres in Section 23, 37, 13; grove and prairie.
100 acres in Section 14, 37, 13.
160 acres in Section 15, 37, 13.
The above are all choice pieces, and worthy the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PARK-AV., NEAR THIRTY-seventh-st., $120 per foot. 5 lots on Western-av., near corner Jackson-st., $100 per foot. 17 lots on Russell-av. and Fontaine-st., near Thirty-seventh, $650 and $800 each. Easy terms. J. M. TYLER, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class three-story and basement, No. 4 Park Row. Building in good order, with kitchen range, heated by steam, and lot 25x150 feet, with brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—14 ROOMS, EAST FRONT, marble house with brick barn; Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; five years on $12,000, balance yearly payments. Prairie-av., octagon marble house with bay window. Michigan-av., elegant marble house, beautifully situated. Prairie-av., beautiful octagon marble house; $18,000. All this property on the most favorable terms. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS HAY Press 261 West Madison-st., suitable for livery stable, hay press, or veterinary hospital. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—187x106 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Sherman-st., opposite the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore freight depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300x175 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner Fiftieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 112x172 FEET ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FEET EACH, FRONTING on Fulton-st., near California. No cash payment required from parties who wish to improve this spring, outside of the fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house, 12 rooms, corner Park-av. and Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x180 FEET, SOUTH SIDE OF Madison-st., between Laflin and Loomis. Good frame house on rear of lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 50x125, on West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOT 42x180 FEET, on State-st., near Burlington Railroad Crossing. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN AND TERMS to suit, five marble-front houses, Nos. 76 to 84 Park-av.; finest location west of Union Park; have all modern improvements. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good order; all modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 18 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE, 1013 WEST ADAMS-st. Shade trees, &c. Will sell low. A. KIDDER, St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, WATER, AND new barn; must be sold this week. Inquire on premises, 306 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house, 1068 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., with lot; has all modern improvements. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, 6 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN. WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $600 to $900, for small payment down and two years time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and guarantee deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 143 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also new houses containing 10 rooms each, $3,500; $500 down; on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS ON JACKson and Adams-st.; terms easy. Address M. CALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-third-st., east and south fronts, one of the best residence lots on the South Side. Price, $110 per foot; easy terms.
Six lots on West Adams and Jackson-sts., between California and Sacramento-avs. Price $1,150 each, easy terms, or $6,000 for the whole.
Money to loan on first-class real estate in sums of $5,000 or $10,000 on 5 years' time.
ALFRED JAMES,
Southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $3,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Wisner, Murray and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 173 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 GOLD-ST., renting for $45 per month; on sale a few days for $3,500; $500 to $1,000 cash, balance on 5 years' time, interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually; title perfect. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING 1252 INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 51x175 feet, 2-story frame with brick basement, $12,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 124 PORTLAND-AV. for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wabansia-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 20x44, newly painted and grained, and lot 24x124 to alley; price, $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply on the premises, 209 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis.

FOR SALE—31 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Water.
112 feet on West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth.
56 feet on West Lake-st., near Elizabeth.
112 feet on Lake-st., corner of Ada.
40 acres adjoining city limits, and near C. B. & Q. R. R. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., SOUTH OF Thirty-ninth-st. H. L. CHRISTOPH & CO., 75 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 75 SOUTH LINCOLN-st., 9 rooms, gas, water, and barn; lot 24x125 to alley. Inquire on premises. Price, $6,000.

FOR SALE—50X161 FT. ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. By F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT 3-STORY AND basement, Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. Two-story and basement brick, Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., at a bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES FRONTING FIFTY-FIFTH-st. boulevard, just west of Halsted-st., at a bargain, for this week only. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50x160 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Forty-sixth-st. This will be sold at a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 683 MICHIGAN-AV., MARble front, barn, and all modern improvements. J. W. WAUGHOP, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, 385 WARREN-AV., east of Western-av., south front, 25x125 ft, 2-story and basement brick house, $6,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-sixth-st., east front opposite site of Plymouth Church, 150 ft. with large frame house, $65,000. Very easy terms. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—48½ FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF Forty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. 318 ft. corner of Calumet-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. 225 ft. corner of Grand Boulevard and Fifty-seventh-st. 1,500 ft. on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. below Eighty-third-st., in a subdivision (ready for record) at less than $8.00 per foot. Ten acres corner of Seventy-first-st. and Stony Island-av., with improvements. Ten acres corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st. I will sell any or all of the above described property cheap and on long time. Plats and abstracts can be seen at owner's office. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 808 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—50x171 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st.; only $145 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—26x125, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Oak. The best bargain in market. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND BARN, with lot 48 feet front, No. 129 Warren-av., for $9,500; $3,000 down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Office hours in the forenoon. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN A BEAUTIFUL 14 room brick house and barn, between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Call to-day, as owner leaves town to-night. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LARGE STORE and house on West Lake-st.; also, one on West Madison, and a two-story house and lot on West Jackson, for $4,000. Q 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON ASHLAND-AV., NEAR Forty-seventh-st.; want an offer. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT ON WABASH-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st., east front; also, 150 feet on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., belonging to an estate; must be sold. By HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN LAWNDALE on monthly payments; improved and unimproved property to trade for acre property; lots on West Jackson-st., near California, $900; lots in Irving Park, very cheap; lot on Robey-st., near Southwestern-av., $1,200; lots on Tyler-st., near Robey. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 112X200 FT. ON MADISON-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON-front brick house; well-finished in all respects; very convenient; corner of Morgan and William-sts.; house 25x42; lot 25x100. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—330X161 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NORTH-east corner of Fifty-seventh-st.; will let all of the purchase money be payable at the end of 5 years, if the purchasers will build good houses immediately. Dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad stop regularly at Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth-sts. A large number of new residences are now being built at the latter place; Wabash-av. is to be paved with broken stone this spring. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., CALIFORnia-av., and Augusta-st.; low prices and easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEORGE H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., AUGUSTA-st., and California-av., at prices ranging from $600 to $2,650, easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av., $900 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—The Summit House, at Marquette, Mich., L. S. This very popular hotel contains upward of 60 rooms, and is located in the centre of business, convenient to railroad depots and steamboat landing, and commands a beautiful view of the lake and harbor. Gas and water throughout the building. Possession from June 1. For particulars, apply to subscribers, who have a photograph of the property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SMALL HOUSE AND lot in good neighborhood, part payment to be made in good land in Miami County, Kan., at value as ascertained by owner of house. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE OR FIRST-class cottage to move; must be on South Side. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—HOUSES and lots south of Madison, and west of Ashland-av. E. R. CADWELL & CO., 188 East Madison-st. Room 5.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE OF ALL KINDS, AND large and small amounts for customers. Owners that wish to sell will find early buyers through my office, if they will address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $5,000 TO $8,000 in central part of West Side, on easy payments. Owners give particulars and address G 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LOT AND HOUSE, WITH store front, in the best business location in Washington Heights, worth about $2,000, in monthly payments, at 8 per cent. Anyone that can sell or build me one on that condition address B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—1-STORY AND BRICK BASEment cottage on South Side, north of Thirty-fifth-st.; east or south front; easy terms. Address F 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms with lot, on South or West Side, in good location, small payment down, balance monthly. Address, giving number of house and street, J 50, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness; will pay a salary if preferred. None but F. & A. Masons need apply. 191 West Madison-st.

A GROCERY AND MEAT-MARKET, WITH NEW stock and fixtures, in a rapidly growing part of the city, for sale; best chance in the city for the right party, and the owner is going out of town; will be sold at once. Inquire of EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN A SODA-WATER AND bottling factory for sale. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

A SMALL STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS AND fixtures, to be sold cheap. Apply at 361 West Lake.

A VARIETY OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OPENings, mercantile, manufacturing, etc., on hand for men with large or small capital. KIMBALL, 136 Dearborn-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A DRY GOODS BUSIness of $60,000 yearly sales, nicely located, and business must increase, being situated near the new manufacturing district. Inquire or address C. TEN EICK, 260 Centre-av.

AN INTEREST WILL BE SOLD CHEAP IN A first-class patent to a responsible party who will take it and push it. This is a rare opportunity. Best of references given and required. Address, with real name, N 14, Tribune office.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE WISCONSIN LIME WORKS, all in perfect running order, and doing a large business, for sale, cheap, for cash. Will take part of purchase in Chicago real estate. For further particulars apply at 224 West Van Buren-st.

A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, etc., cheap for cash. Good corner store, West Side. Address B 38, Tribune office.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE NO. 335 WEST Madison-st., for sale.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE; ONE OF THE BEST in city; cheap rent; long lease. Address to A 55, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM FOR SALE; OWNER living on other business. Inquire at 274 State-st.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM AND BARN FOR sale; two tables. 400 Wabash-av.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Splendid chance for man with $100; good trade established; large sales and good profits. Apply or address CHARLEY, 139 West Lake-st., basement.

ONE OF THE NICEST CIGAR STORES, SAMPLE rooms, and soda water stands in the city, for sale or to rent; all furnished; suitable for lady or gentleman; or would take a partner. Apply at 82 East Harrison-st., near Post-Office.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my DRUG STORE; also furniture, piano, &c.; give long lease of store and dwelling. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 822 Cottage Grove-av., or see VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, 92 Lake-st.

ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STORES ON THE West Side for sale, with very cheap rent, for only $400. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

SALOON, WITH RESTAURANT, FOR SALE, IN A good locality, now doing a first-class business. Reason for selling, owner going to the country. Inquire for one week at 135 East Chicago-av.

THE OLDEST GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, established in 1853, for sale; wish to retire from business. Apply at 33 West Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE READY CUSTOMERS, CAN SELL a number of coach teams and trotters, at from $300 to $10,000, on an intrinsic real value; also, cash customers for a few very lively pacers. The demand is still lively with us for horses of all styles and descriptions. 261 and 263 State-st., BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE FOR $65. TO BE seen at 747 West Madison-st.; also, a good shepherd-dog.

A GOOD TEAM WITH A FIRST-CLASS SET OF harness, wagon, and box for sale cheap. Inquire of 75 Coolidge-st., W. A. ST. CLAIR.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PARK phaetons, top and open buggies, a large assortment at new warerooms, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 253, 255, and 257 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROAD, AND BUSINESS wagons, in fact all styles of light carriages on hand and for sale at low down prices, at 325 State-st. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons, of all kinds; also, one yacht box buggy, cheap, at 241 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH: SQUARE-BOX buggy, shifting top, patent wheels, pole, and shaft; also single set of harness, all nearly new. Apply at 209 Superior-st., near Clark.

FOR SALE—HORSES, A FEW MORE LEFT. COME this morning if you want a bargain, at 68 West Monroe-st.; must be sold to-day.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE SADDLE HORSE, ONE fine buggy horse, buggy, and harness, very cheap. J. S. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MORGAN HORSE, THORoughly broke for city use; also, business open buggy and harness, for want of use. Call at 176 and 178 East Adams-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FINE PAIR OF bay ponies and harness; or will trade for a good No. 1 business horse. At S. Ransom's stable, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-third-st. Apply to T. E. STACY, Sheriff's office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SAND TEAMS, TO work by the month for a year. Address, stating price per month, H 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SOME EXTRA DEsirable lots, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st., for house and lot, or house on leased lot. Address K R S, 455 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SUBURBAN HOME AT Geneva, Ill.: I will sell my property at Geneva, Kane County, Ill. (35 miles from Chicago, on Northwestern Railroad), known as the Danforth place—one of the most beautiful locations in that handsome town. The place comprises about 1¼ acres, is a corner lot, in the heart of the village, on the high hill-side, overlooking the town, and Fox River Valley, up and down, for miles. Choicest of full-grown shade and fruit trees, and grapes, currants, and berries, in profusion. House 1½ stories, with many rooms, on ground floor, porches all around, grand stone-walled cellar, well of best water (in the rock), cisterns, &c., barn, sheds, carriage-house, &c., with stone-wall basement to barn for horses, cows, and poultry in winter. Also, adjacent to and with this place, goes a block of 4 acres (11 town lots), which is covered with an elegant grove of young oaks, and overlooking the town and country. Some of the buildings, or all, can be moved on to this block, and will rent readily, as cottages, leaving the Danforth place clear for a grand country seat; location and grounds unsurpassed. Geneva is well known for its churches, schools, water-power, its beautiful locality, surrounded by a rich farming country. Aged, infirm, or retired people, wishing to live quietly, educate children, &c., &c., have here a most cozy home already made, at a price of about the value of the land, with an opportunity for doubling its value, as above suggested. I will take $4,000 cash for the property. Title clear, and unincumbered; abstract furnished. H. S. Bennett, Esq., of Geneva, will show the property. Address or apply to me, at Hyde Park, Ill., or to care of T. S. FITCH & CO., 139 Madison-st., Chicago. Possession given 1st May next. JOHN FITCH.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY.
Fine residence and grounds fronting lake, north of hotel.
Nice place, with lot 60x150, and good house and barn near hotel, east front, for $10,000; gas and good water.
Comfortable house and lot, 66x125, near depot, cellar, brick foundation; $6,000, easy terms.
Beautiful home and fine grounds on Washington-av.
Choice building lots in Egandale, easy terms, and lots on principal streets at Hyde Park.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCES, FROM $5,000 to $35,000 (have one that we could exchange for Chicago property). Building sites from $380 to $1,500 per acre. Those seeking homes should visit this, the most beautiful of Chicago's suburbs.
Englewood—New house, 10 rooms; and vacant lots near depot, church, schools, paved streets.
Austin—Lots near depot, well located.
Rock Island Car Shops—12 lots cheap.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT EVANSTON, 25 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, for $250; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or in 10 monthly payments; come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR AND on Ashland-av., and inside Boulevard on the south, at only $300 each; I need money. Address D 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE 20x30, with 2 lots 50x125 feet, near 2 depots at Washington Heights, $1,400; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; possession May 1. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat." Do not buy in additions "at South Englewood." Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 8, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1 6x10 ACRES ON WASHINGTON Heights, on Washington-av., near South-st. depot. Very choice location. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A GOOD HOUSE, with 80 or 100 ft of ground, one and a half blocks from depot; high, and dry the year around; shrubbery on premises; can take possession in ten days. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES OF MODERATE MEANS or incomes looking for homes in a desirable location, convenient to business; we offer cheap lots on South Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, and May-sts., between Fifty-first and fifty-third-sts. This property is situated two blocks from (and inside of) Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, four blocks south of Dexter Park, only 1 mile from State-st. cars, and within 6 blocks of the P. & F. W. R. R., and 3 blocks of Rock Island & Michigan Southern R. Rs., on which the 25 trains per day, each way, afford quick and convenient facilities for getting to and from business, in either quarter of the city.
These lots we will sell on monthly payments; from parties who build immediately no money required for long time; or we will build to suit purchaser's views, and take pay for house and lot in monthly instalments, with a small down payment.
We show you the property free of expense, and invite inspection. NICHOLS & FITCH, 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES AND 50x125 FT. ground each; east front, two blocks from Brookline Station, between Englewood and Cornell. $2,200 and $3,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on easy terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A RARE chance—Just finished, a new "Swiss Gothic" residence containing 11 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc., arranged for gas, hot and cold water, furnaces in or out as desired, brick cellar, furnace room, cistern, well, with plenty of good water, situated on lot 150x200 feet, south front; plenty young trees; two blocks from depot; twelve trains daily, fare low. R. C. HOTCHKISS, Highland Park. Plans at City Clerk's office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHEATON, ILL., ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago, good houses and lots, well fruited, from $1,300 to $5,000. Also, farms near from $40 to $90 per acre. Come and see. H. W. COBB, Real Estate Dealer, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A VERY NICE NEW house with all modern improvements at Hinsdale; fine grounds, near depot. Apply at my office, 2 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 16, 37, 14.
Acre tracts in Sec. 22, 38, 13.
Also acre tracts in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
Also acre tracts in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
5 acres on Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.
We have a long list of Hyde Park residence lots, acre, and boulevard property. CHASE & ADELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; ¾ improved; good dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 35 miles. Price, $70 per acre. Terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 8, basement 183 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD, 150 FEET ON KENwood Court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Cook County, of about 460 acres, suitable for raising grain or stock; well watered and good improvements; 17 miles from Chicago, and 2 miles from Desplaines. For further particulars call and see the owner at Dickson & Cooper's, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, 5¼ ACRES near Brighton. Address X 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SIX 50 ACRE PIECES IN 33, 18, IN 31, 12, and 27, 13, being in Towns of Lake and Worth, at from $40 to $300 per acre. BASH & SHAFLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN SECTIONS 29, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 594 State-st.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 81, or 105 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

MONEY AWAITS THE ORDER OF EZRA B. McIntyre; will he or his heirs communicate with H. GUERDON, 787½ West Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

PATENT RIGHTS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT STONer's Inventors' Bureau. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED, TO CONTRACT TO build a brick house; builder to furnish all material. Part land, balance cash. Address WINGAY, 76 West Van Buren-st.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WEARING APPAREL use Chemical Lint. By mail, 25 cents. M. LA RANSIEUR & CO., 265 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—EVERY ONE WHO WANTS TO MAKE money fast, without risk, having small capital, to call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A WELL-ASSORTED stock of merchandise, worth $10,000 to $30,000. Will pay part cash, and farm well located and improved. E. D. ADAMS, 60 LaSalle-st.

2,000 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., AT HALF price to pay advances. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 228 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 9th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the brick-yard of said bankrupt on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one-half mile west of Brighton, all the brick of said bankrupt on said brickyard, being between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bricks. H. L. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE—BIDS TAKEN and contracts made in all kinds of building at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, 123 LaSalle-st. F. W. CHAFFEE, Manager, and only authorized collector. T. A. HUNGERFORD, President.

FOR SALE—4 AND 6-INCH BEADED CEILING FOR sale, cheap. STARRETT & BRO., corner Twelfth and Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—20,000 PHILADELPHIA BRICK, LIKE those used in the Portland Block. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WANTED—WE WANT 15,000 OR 20,000 DRY, clear maple flooring, 1x6, for which we will pay cash. ALLEN & BARTLETT, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

500,000 LARGE-SIZED WISCONSIN CREAM-colored brick for sale; price, $12.50 per M. delivered. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 345 West Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

STOCK OF FURNITURE FOR SALE, IN A FIRST-class locality on North Clark-st. Address N 1, Tribune office.

$1,500 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CONSISTing of a complete outfit for housekeeping, all new last May, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address F 67, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—A DARK-BROWN MARE ABOUT 12 years' old; the hair slightly rubbed off the left shoulder; had halter on; the finder on returning her to J. H. BATTEN, 185 LaSalle-st., or to northwest corner Fullerton and Racine-av., will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN FROM EGAN-AV., ON the 31st of March, one Texas poney with saddle and bridle, with brand on the left hind hip and white strip in the forehead and three white feet, and on the left fore-ward foot a sand crack burnt out; the finder will be paid by returning him to PETER DOYLE, on Vincennes-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 884 Michigan-av.; all modern improvements. For price and terms apply on the premises or to S. W. MONTGOMERY, 159 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, A FURNISHED house of 10 rooms, with modern improvements and large lot, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st. Rent moderate to a small family of adults. Address L 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MAY 1—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, with large lot, fronting east, choice shrubbery, etc., etc., at No. 757 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—RESIDENCE NO. 749 WEST Lake-st.; good thing, and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 653 FULton-st. Price, $40 per month. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHOICE RESIDENCE, WITH barn, No. 79 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A RESPECTAble and responsible private family, a completely furnished house of 12 rooms on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; with modern conveniences; a large yard, garden, and barn. Rent $175 per month. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES 1070 and 1072 Wabash-av., in block. Inquire over market corner Twenty-second and State-st.

TO RENT—ON CENTRE-AV. 157, 3-STORY BRICK house, fit for a boarding-house; bath-room, gas-fixtures, all in good order, $1,000 per year, or the 2 upper floors for $600 per year. Inquire next basement, 159.

TO RENT—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY owning a marble front house, elegantly furnished, on the South Side, near Twelfth-st., desire to meet with a small family of adults who would take house and board owners. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Principals only dealt with. Address, for one week, E 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—71 NORTH CURTIS-ST., HOUSE 13 rooms, and bathroom, in good order. Will sell all or part of furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.; $75 per month to a responsible tenant.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF two-story house No. 466 South Morgan-st., containing 6 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply on premises, or to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 16, No. 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO SIX AMERICANS—A HANDSOME row of six new cottages inside old city limits; $100 for the first month, and $40 or $50 every month thereafter until $2,200 is paid, when you can all become your own landlords; near corner Thirty-fifth-st., or Douglas-place and Western av., near depot and junction of two railroads, besides horse-cars and busses will run within three blocks of the property during the year, or money refunded. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1: A NUMBER OF DWELLings on West Side; also, suites of 9 rooms each; gas, water, and water-closets, in Thompson's Block; suitable for housekeeping; light and airy. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 680 WEST ADAMS-ST.; POSSESsion immediately. Also, Nos. 602 and 604; possession given 1st of May. All 3-story and basement brick, with brick barns. BROWN & HORTON, Room 6, No. 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE BRICK RESIdence at Highland Park, with barn, 1½ acres of ground, &c. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 927 FULTON-ST., CONtaining 9 rooms; lot 100x120; good barn; everything in first-class order. Apply to A. W. PENNY, 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, 1450 STATE-ST. 10 rooms and store, $60. Also, cottage 212 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $23. Cottage 10 Fourth-st., $20. Two-story frame, 445 West Jackson-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, and barn, $50. D. B. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, with or without furniture; Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; would prefer to retain first or second floor, and board with family. Address SHERWOOD, 103 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK BASEMENT, TWO-STORY dwelling, No. 789 West Monroe-st., containing ten good-sized rooms, bath-room and water-closets; has all the modern improvements. Apply at 90 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 1297 INDIANA-AV. APPLY to C. T. TREGO, Room 16, 94 LaSalle-st., between 2 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FURNISHED HOUSE of nine rooms with closets, water in house; six miles from centre of city; fare 7 cents. Owner has wife and one child. Take board for pay. Must be no small children. Address A B, care L. S. Baldwin, 264 Wabash-av., or call from 1 to 3.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, fifth west from Seeley-av., on Adams-st., 7 rooms, water and gas, rent $30. J. L. SPROGLE, 167 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D STORIES OF BRICK house, 280 West Adams-st., containing 10 rooms and modern improvements; family house of 6 rooms; references required. Apply in the rear.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 194 Paulina-st. Apply to BIGELOW BROS., Park-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAlities, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FINISHED AND well lighted offices at 47 LaSalle-st., opposite Metropolitan Block, $15 per month; some $20 and $30, according to size, &c. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE, 166 AND 168 WEST MADISON-st.; now occupied by SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS IN brick building, well lighted, in central location. With steam power if wanted. Apply at 80 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 150 feet on river by 180 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 14 Congress-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER —Ground floor, 163x110. 74 West Monroe-st. A. KNISELY & CO.

TO RENT—A LUNCH-COUNTER AND DINING-room, already stocked; board taken for rent; on easy terms; at 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE—WEST SIDE, IN the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone building, containing three lofts suitable for business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40X120 OR OF smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S School Furniture Factory, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., water and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply at building, JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELL lighted rooms; one 50x74, one 50x56, and one store, 21x80; southeast corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING, 220 AND 222 Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st., to be finished by June 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 78 STATE-ST., WITH vault; second floor, same; left with elevator. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 65 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—POWER, WITH ROOM 30x86, IN SECond story of our planing mill, now occupied by Wm. Stevens as a sash, door, and blind factory. Possession given 1st of May, 1873. PARK & SOPER, 773 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—BASEMENTS ON WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, light and airy; suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 87 WEST MADISON-ST.; 20x100; good light from alley. Apply to A. W. PENNY, No. 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 133 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICES WITH vaults, in Andrews' Building, corner LaSalle and Arcade-court, suitable for real estate or lawyers; also, hall on 4th floor. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 226 WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block; 25x70, suitable for any first-class business (now occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co.); a large dry goods trade already established to the right party, rent cheap. By WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—260½ WARREN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, various sizes and prices, modern improvements; barn to rent. References required.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also, suite of unfurnished parlors to rent. Apply at 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for 4 gentlemen or gentleman and wife. First-class board in building if desired. Apply in "FULL AND PLENTY" Dining Rooms, 276 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman, at $2.50 per week. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR, with use of bath-room, will be well cared for, at 154 West Washington-st.; $12.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN a private family on the West Side, near Court-House. Address, stating location and terms, L 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALL OR CHURCH for two or three Sabbaths, for a course of Lectures on the Prophecies. Address Dr. BARBOUR, Room 7, 38 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms; located on the West Side, for man and wife; to be occupied on May 1. Address at once H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOW, OR BY MAY 1, house with 8 or 9 rooms, with hot and cold water; also, bath-room, gas and furnace; south of Twenty-second, and east of State, in city limits; family, wife, child, and servant; six months' rent paid in advance. Address 822 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM and a smaller one, furnished or unfurnished, for three gentlemen, without board, on North Side, south of Chicago-av., or South Side, north of Twentieth-st. Address R H W, 196 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE BY a desirable tenant, a house of 12 or 14 rooms; all modern conveniences, and good barn; location between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. Address for two days Q 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, in good neighborhood, near cars. Will pay rent in advance. Two in family. Address A. PATTERSON, Room 8, Major Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT SOME HOUSES for customers, to rent May 1. E. R. CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 2, 167 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST. ADdress X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—RETAIL CLOTHING, A 1 SALESMAN and stock-keeper who speaks German and Scandinavian; without the above qualifications, and good credentials, do not apply. NEW BAZAAR, Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WITH good city recommendations. Apply NEW BAZAAR, Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS, collect, &c. Address, with references, O A, Carter 25.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER CAPABLE OF TAKing the financial management of an established business, and who could take an interest in the business of not less than $5,000. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, 10 MEN FOR steady work; also, man with $250. Apply at 187 Fifth-av., Room 15.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WHO has an experience in the furniture line; can keep a set of double-entry books, and solicit orders in city and make himself generally useful. Salary no object; references required. Address J 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK. Apply at H. W. WETHERELL'S, 40 and 41 Jackson-st., between 9 and 10 this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 320 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH. One perfectly familiar with tool dressing. No other need apply, at McCORMICK'S New Reaper Works, Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A SPINNER, ONE WHO UNDERstands carding. Address EVANSON BROS., Columbia City, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER; ONE competent to do finishing, reeling, and to take charge of bindery; plenty of first-class work; good wages, and permanent situation to the right man. Address Minneapolis TRIBUNE, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN TO WORK ON CUSTOM pants; a good man can have steady employment. Apply at 141 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS WORKED at tinning; wages at first $7. Address, stating age and experience, W 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK, AT TANNER'S Restaurant, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. APPLY rear 603 Wabash-av., Tuesday morning, April 8.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS CABINET makers; none other need apply to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Office Desk Makers, 168 to 170 State-st., or at our Factory, corner Polk and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS STRIPERS, TO work on passenger cars; none other need apply. Inquire at 101 North Union-st.

WANTED—FEEDER AND PRESSMAN FOR presses. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO PLUMBING AND GASfitting work, at 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HELPER AT 248 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAkers to work on parlor sets at 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD CYLINDER press feeder. LANDON & CO., 166 Clark-st., upstairs.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GRAVEL ROOFERS and one kettle-tender. Apply at 60 North Peoria-st. KING & MITCHELL, Agents.

WANTED—CARPENTERS USED TO WINDOW frame work. Call this morning at 320 Michigan-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED COACHMAN; must understand the care of horses, and come well recommended. Apply at 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of two horses and be useful around store. Also, a boy from 14 to 15 years old; must have references. Apply to J. B. SHAY, 245 Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A HOSTLER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, at the Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE HAVE PLEASANT LIGHT BUSIness for ten active men; $25 to $35 a week sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Home Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively untouched territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MEN THAT MEAN BUSINESS TO make $5 a day and expenses. Send for circular. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin. Wages $1.75 to $2 per day. Free fare. Apply early at 61 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS, IN a grocery store; must be smart and reliable. Call in the evening, at 639 State-st.

WANTED—2 LABORERS, TO HAVE CARE OF horses, and do ordinary hard work. Corner of Wabash-av. and Forty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND MEAT and vegetable market; one who well understands the business; also a stout boy to deliver orders. Apply at People's Market, cor. Lake and Leavitt.

WANTED—4 EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR the city and 2 in each county to sell the Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron; best, latest, and cheapest. Sold by agents only. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—MEN; BIG MONEY; $2 FOR $1. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS; wages, $1 per day and board, the whole year round; fare advanced to men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & GING, 101 South Canal-st. or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—A FEW HANDY MEN TO WORK ON piers at Hyde Park; wages, $2.50 to $3.00. Apply at 11 Cottage Place, near Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—3 ACTIVE, SOBER MEN FOR THE country; light work and large profits. Inquire at 143 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—SIX MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO SELL tea to consumers. Apply to McDONALD & McGREGOR, 52 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDENER and one farm hand, to go into the country, steady employment and good wages. Call at A. L. HALE & CO.'S Furniture House, 19 South Canal-st., at 2 p. m., Wednesday, the 9th inst.

WANTED—A BOY 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD, AT NO. 115 Franklin-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND willing to work at good wages; also four men with teams, at 91 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN FOR LIGHT WORK and good pay for the summer. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4. Call early.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, 18 TO 25 YEARS of age, to work in kitchen. Apply at Barnes House, corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE THAT WRITES a plain hand and can come well recommended. 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

A LOANS CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT DELAY by applying promptly. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Home, and Equitable claims cashed by J. M. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—377 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. O. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, on 2 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS. FIRST-class commercial and secured paper bought at Room 8, 186 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

WE HAVE $1,600 ON HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD real estate security. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

$2,500 IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY property. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY NOON, IN AN INDIANA-AV. car going north, a ladies' Morocco leather pocket-book, containing money and bills. A liberal reward will be paid for the same and contents, by leaving at the office of Tremont House.

LOST—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE PROTestant Asylum, 780 Michigan-av., on Saturday, April 5, two fresh milch cows; one red and white, the other brown and white, with white line along the back.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—ON MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873, on Market-st., a small wallet containing a small sum of money and railroad passes. The finder can keep the money if the wallet and passes are left at Room 17 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH-ST. CARS, AT STATE-ST., a pocket-book containing about $15, and papers of no use to any one but the owner; $10 reward for its return. Mrs. PARKS, Ashland Block.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., or Chicago-av., an open-faced silver-cased watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 155 East Chicago-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 133 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 200 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 133 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK, ON STOWELL slip, near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 61 and 63 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK, 240 FEET, AT BRIDGEPORT; railroad facilities; immediate possession; cars furnished at low rates by contract with Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to B. SCHOENEMAN, corner Archer-av. Salt-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 194 South Halsted-st. and 194 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 223 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 873 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who can cook thoroughly only need apply. Apply at 36 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small boarding-house. Apply at 161 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework. Apply at 564 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND TAKE care of children. Apply at 137 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral housework and take entire charge in a small family. Good reference required. Call at 773 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 15 SOUTH UNION-ST., A GOOD SEcond girl. Must be Scandinavian.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL, EITHER Norwegian or German, at 655 Wabash-av.; must have good references.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO GO 16 MILES into the country. Inquire at 118 Lake-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ONE THAT IS clean and understands her business, good wages will be paid. 23 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TIDY GIRL TO WASH, IRON AND DO cleaning. No 23 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN a small family; Norwegian, Scandinavian, German, English or Canadian preferred. Apply at 448 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AT ST. CHARLES Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 718 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR PRIVATE FAMily; must have city references. Call at No. 228 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 1336 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS label-work or bookbinding. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO WAIT ON table and assist in chamber-work in a private boarding-house. Apply at 290 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 277 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO GIRL TO DO second work. Apply at 887 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 414 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD GIRL to do second work and assist in care of children; good city references required.

WANTED—DISHWASHERS AND KITCHEN girls, at THOMPSON'S, 81 South Clark-st.

WANTED—200 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; also 50 cooks for the lake marine service, and girls for hotels, restaurants, etc. No. 5 West Madison-st. 123 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 29 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies and boarding-houses at the Scandinavian Employment Room, 131 Superior-st. No fees.

WANTED—A COOK COMPETENT TO TAKE ENtire charge of a small hotel kitchen and willing to go 60 miles in the country immediately. Apply at 42 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—MILLINER AND SALESMAN—A young woman who has attended millinery store, competent, and with good recommendation. Apply NEW BAZAAR, Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—DRESS TRIMMERS and finishers, at 781 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WORKERS ON dresses; also, one used to Wheeler & Wilson machine. No others need apply, at 13 Peck-court.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD WASHERS, 1 LADIES' clothes ironer, and 1 shirt ironer. Apply at MIDDLETON'S Laundry, 14 East Adams-st., or 150 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER, ON BUNDLES AT laundry in Barnes House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED IRONERS AT the Twenty-ninth-st. Laundry, 76 Twenty-ninth-st. The highest wages paid. Come to-day, ready to work.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN OLDISH WOMAN FOR HOUSEkeeper, to mind children, and to cut and make boy's clothes on a Singer Sewing machine. Wages $4; place permanent. Apply 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN corset department; none but a thorough saleswoman, speaking English and German, need apply. R. H. McDOWELL, 121 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—3 PRACTICAL WEAVERS, ON POWER looms at 239 and 241 Lake-st. A. G. GARFIELD & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. Excellent board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 1 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE front unfurnished rooms to rent with board; also, a suite of furnished back rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth; a nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Front room for two, $13.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—A WELL-FURNISHED parlor, on first floor, with board, in a private family.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—BACK PARlor and one other elegant suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with strictly first-class board. Also a nice room for two young men. References exchanged.

WANTED—A LADY ROOM-MATE TO OCCUPY A large room on parlor floor in first-class house on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; price $10 per week; none but strictly respectable parties, with references, wanted. Apply personally to-day, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at library, 229 West Madison-st.

West Side.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms from $5 to $6; day board, $4. Home-made bread.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st.—Large front alcove, finely furnished; also, one room for two gentlemen, with first-class board. Good table; desirable location. No moving in May.

74 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—WANTED, TWO gentlemen to occupy a pleasant room, with board; 6 o'clock dinner.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—Furnished front room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, $12.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife, can obtain good board and room. Terms most reasonable.

121 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR ADAMS—PLEASant front and rear rooms, with first-class board, for a few gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; for families or single gentlemen. House first-class. Apply at Room 7.

224 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD TABLE board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

Country.

FOR TWO FAMILIES, FURNISHED ROOMS, pleasantly situated, near depot, with board, can be had on fair terms, on C. B. & Q., 23 miles from Chicago. Address X 29, Tribune office.

NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION, HANDSOME ROOMS, unfurnished, except carpet, with board; house first-class. Address D 69, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST Side, 15 minutes' walk from Court-House, for a gentleman and son (8 years old); room near bath-room. Address J. A. T., Room 2, 163 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TWO MARried couples, and board for the two ladies, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Please state price, which must be reasonable. Address B 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—WILL PAY $100 A MONTH FOR BOARD for self and wife in private family, with home comforts, twenty-five minutes' walk from Court-House. Address F 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GOOD HOME IN A FAMILY, SOUTH Side, where use of piano and instruction in music would be an equivalent for board; the best references given and required. Apply at WOMEN'S AID ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

BOARD—BY 2 SINGLE GENTS, PRIVATE FAMIly preferred; comfort more desirable than style; first-class references. State terms. Address H 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily for myself, wife, and two children, in suburban town for the summer. Address X Y Z, Carrier No. 8.

BOARD—A PARTY THAT CAN FURNISH NEAT, quiet and easy accommodations in a convenient and respectable locality, on the South Side, at reasonable rates, to a gentleman and wife desiring rooms and board, may address, stating terms and location, H 31, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME FARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSEY. Consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays excepted. Fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 359 W. Madison-st., Room 42.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $75 A WEEK; SAMples free to either sex; business permanent and pleasant; only small cash capital required; exclusive territory or goods to sell anywhere. Send 10 cents for 5 samples, worth $2, or stamp for 1. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HARRISON, 226 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess. Acquirements: All the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; a comfortable home being the chief object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 23 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or clerk. A position in a wholesale house preferred. Best of references furnished. Address J. W. HAWES, Tolono, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A young man, 20 years of age, is desirous of obtaining employment as prescription clerk; has had over four years' experience, and can be well recommended. Address Box 253, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT colored boy, 16 years of age; has had experience in a retail grocery store as clerk and porter; can furnish city reference. Address JOHN SIMMONS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS shipping clerk; can give good references from present employer. Address B 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENINGS, TO POST A set of books, etc., by an experienced bookkeeper. Address H 8, 327 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery store; first-class reference given; not afraid of work. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS SALESman; has 7 years' experience; speaks the English, German, and Bohemian languages; has good references. Address K. A., 289 West Chicago-av. No objection to country.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO speaks both English and German, and who has had experience in the tobacco business. Address W 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, WHO is a good accountant, and thoroughly understands bookkeeping in all its branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation; has worked in the city, and can give the best of references. J 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business for several years as bookkeeper; will commence on small salary; object, permanent situation. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city references. Address D 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEAS AND COFFEES, wholesale, as buyer, salesman, traveler, or agent, by a thorough business man, with twelve years' first-class experience; highest references. Address D 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in a wholesale house, or as bookkeeper in a retail store. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER EXperienced in railway work, desires a re-engagement. Address C E, P. O. Box 1163, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener, for gardening trees, fruits, and flowers. Speaks German and English. Address 21 North Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GAS and steam-fitter. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL TINNER would like to obtain steady employment; reference given. Address E 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER AND coachman; understands the care of green-house plants and flowers, fruit, and ornamental trees; has good reference. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALlery, by a first-class retoucher and operator. Address A. J. HOFFMAN, care L. Boestin, 187 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, bricklayer by trade, having great experience in buildings, would be glad of a job as foreman. Address R T D, 256 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A JOB PRINTER OF three years' experience desires a permanent engagement at moderate wages. Address W 34, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN of good habits as coachman; one who is able to take care of garden and knows how to milk; can bring best of recommendations. Please address H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (American) as coachman or to drive team; is not afraid of hard work. Address H 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF temperate habits to make himself generally useful; can take care of horses, and has a slight knowledge of gardening. Can refer to several well known city parties. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS TEAMSTERS OR coachmen in private families, by two Danishmen, who are not afraid of hard work, and who know their business and are well acquainted in the city. Address W 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as coachman in a small private family; understands his business, and can give references. Address Q 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and gardener, who has served his time in the old country. Address W 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF REspectable family wants a situation as interpreter; speaks English, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. Address H. F. AMBERLY, Green Bay, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to work; is conversant in the Danish, English, and German languages. Address G H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH TWENTY YEARS' business experience in Chicago, a good horse and buggy, and a pair of willing hands, I think I can earn to some party $1,000 per year. Any one wishing an interview please address F 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS night watchman or janitor. Best of reference given. Address H 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work for a private family. Apply 184 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTable young lady to do second work in a small private family; can run a Singer sewing machine. Please call at 214 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework. Call at 660 Fourth-st., between Hoyne and Robey.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; best of reference. Call at No. 73 East Hinsdale-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. Apply at 280 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, A STEADY girl in a private family, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at or address 340 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH FIRST-class chambermaid in an American family; understands ironing underclothing and dresses; also understands sewing machines. Call at Mme. TOBY'S, 227 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW with one child, to work for a widower with a small family. Address M Quinn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children or to do second work. Call at 351 Twentieth-st., South Side, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do kitchen-work in small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 173 Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOKS ON THE lakes, in hotels, etc.; also girls of every nationality, with references, competent to all kinds of housework, at No. 5 West Madison-st., branch office 123 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to take care of a child and do sewing. Call at 222 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SUITABLE HELP in private families and boarding-houses call at the Scandinavian Employment Room for Ladies, 131 Superior-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERSONS IN WANT OF good, efficient help will do well to apply at 74 West VanBuren-st., Excelsior Employment Office. Good girls ready to go to work on short notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS, ON the lake, in the city, and in the country. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker is at liberty to engage with families; has a sewing machine. Address W 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TO do sewing either by week or permanently; can run several descriptions of machines. Call or address 23 East Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A respectable English girl. Apply or address A P, 461 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A PLAIN GIRL, OF about 18 years, in an office or store, where industry and attention to work will be appreciated. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG lady, who can furnish good reference, would like a clerkship in a first-class store; high salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Apply at Room 4, 448 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW MACNEAL & URBAN fire-proof safe, inside measure 22x40 inches, cheap. R. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. FOSKETT, 791 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COUNTERS AND FIXTURES for a grocery; also some stock left. Inquire 641 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES SUITABLE FOR A grocery store, cheap. Inquire on premises, 125 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED spoons and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 218 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, 2 TABLES, 3 PLATED show cases, 1 fine counting room safe, and lot of superior gas fixtures, at 189 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STEINWAY PIANO, 7-octave, carved legs, but little used, by private family breaking up housekeeping. Address, one week, H 28, Tribune office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANOS—300 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 150 first premiums; new prices; new catalogue. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW; prices from $150 to $450; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced prices, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-st. W. W. KIMBALL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO BORROWed of us, a few weeks ago, an abstract of T. B. Brown's Subdivision of Lot 13, and the south 3 acres of Lot 3 in D. S. Lee's Subdivision of s w ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, please return to our office and much oblige SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building?

PERSONAL—HATTIE, OR MISS W (CITY OF London steamer, March 19, 1873), if in town please answer through "Personal," and oblige I C.

PERSONAL—YOUNG MAN, BLACK HAIR AND eyes, father with Farwell, who applied for position as bookkeeper, Room 26, corner Green and Madison-sts., 2 months ago, call at Academy of Music.

FOREIGN.

Favorable Exhibit Made by the English Annual Budget.

Government Proposition to Reduce the Income Tax.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 7.—Parliament will adjourn from to-night to the 21st inst.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the budget was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The floors were well filled with members and privileged persons, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Mr. Lowe, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He proceeded to make his statement of the budget, of which the following are the principal items of finance for the year ending March 31, 1873: Grants by Parliament, £71,881,000; expenditures, £70,714,000; estimated revenue, £71,-846,000; actual revenue, £76,608,773; present debt, £785,800,000; reduction of the debt during the year, £6,861,000. Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1874: Expenditures, £71,871,-000; decrease from last year, notwithstanding the enhanced price of coal, etc., £10,000; revenue, £76,517,000; balance on hand at the end year, close upon £12,000,000.

After making this flattering financial exhibit, which put the House in great humor, Mr. Lowe said the Government had some propositions to make. It had to provide for the Geneva award, and proposed to pay half of the amount out of the revenues of the present year without the addition of a penny to taxation. He next surprised the House by announcing that the Government was enabled to propose a reduction of 50 per cent in the duty on sugars, and to take off a penny from the tax on incomes. These proposals, if adopted by Parliament, would change the estimates to the following figures: Revenue, £75,-269,000; expenditures, £73,471,000. Thus a heavy payment would be met, a large reduction made in taxes, and a satisfactory surplus shown.

Mr. Lowe was frequently cheered while making his statement, and at its close was loudly applauded. He then moved, in accordance with the recommendation of the budget, that the income tax be reduced one penny on the pound.

Several members criticised the budget. Sir Wilfred Lawson remarked that the Government held on to the malt and spirit taxes, and it was evident that habitual drunkards were the sheet-anchor of the British Constitution.

Mr. Fawcett complained of what he termed a cowardly way of partially paying the Alabama claims by borrowing from the income tax and from the sugar and other duties.

The budget was approved pro forma, and the House adjourned over the Easter holidays until April 21.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—The Republicans carried the municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

PARIS, April 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill reimbursing the City of Paris the war contribution of 28,000,000 francs, and granting indemnity on the same account to departments to the amount of 24,000,000 francs.

At the close of the sitting to-day the Chamber adjourned until May 10.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 7.—The action of the Premier in the House of Commons, in moving the same resolution as moved by the Hon. Mr. Huntington, and voted down by the Ministry and their supporters, gives rise to much comment upon him by certain supporters, while others contend that the object is to show the Opposition that he fully controls the House.

The revenue of Canada for March was $1,596,-547.99; the expenditure, $1,309,052.06; revenue from customs, $1,184,103.53.

A school of gunnery opens at Kingston on April 20.

MONTREAL, April 7.—The Fire Committee of the city have offered a premium for the best model of a fire escape. They have purchased a fire escape at $400.

TORONTO, April 7.—Reports from every part of the country represent the storm of Saturday as unusually severe. Immense quantities of rain fell, and in some places large hailstones. Several buildings were destroyed by fire, occasioned by lightning, while electric currents occasioned much injury otherwise. Three buildings were struck in this city, including the new Union Railway Depot. Several men were stunned, but have recovered.

ITALY.

ROME, April 8.—The Pope, owing to his feeble condition, is forbidden leaving his apartments.

CINCINNATI.

Fatal Result of a Saloon Fight—A Policeman Kills a Man in Self-Defense.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—This afternoon, just after the close of the polls in the present Eighth (the old Fourth) Ward, in John Gibbons' saloon, on Front street, about a square distant from the polls, a fight commenced between two men, Officer John Gleason and the Chief of Police went into the saloon and tried to quiet the disturbance. A great crowd followed, filling the room, and the fight became confused. Gleason fired his pistol, shooting Luke Leonard in the right breast. Leonard is thought to be dying. Six surgeons attend him. It is said that he was trying to keep the crowd off the officer. Police Officer Gleason was severely beaten and bruised about the face, head, and ribs. Attending surgeons fear he will not recover. He states that, when he went in the saloon, the crowd turned on him, beat him down, and that rising he drew his pistol and fired. He did not seem to know of aiming at any particular person. Policeman Joseph Murray attempted to get into the saloon to aid in quieting the disturbance, and was knocked down by the crowd and beaten, but not severely hurt. The riot alarm was turned in. At this time there were about twenty officers on the ground, and they started to the station with Officers Gleason and Murray, both of whom the crowd charged with shooting Leonard. But for the arrival of sixty police from the nearest station, there would have been additional bloodshed. The officers succeeded without further trouble, and the excitement, though still great, is cooling down. There is no political significance to the fight. The two persons who first began the fight in the saloon were of the same political party. Officer Gleason came off with the loss of his pistol and billy.

Several fights had occurred at the polls just before closing, which alarmed the officers, and caused the already large detail of police there to be increased. Where the trouble did occur it was not anticipated, and it had gone on for some time before the officers within call heard the alarm. The ringing of the police alarm bells had a great effect in quieting the angry crowd.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Galveston Desperado Kills Two and Fatally Stabs Three Unoffending Citizens.

GALVESTON, April 7.—Last night at 10 o'clock a man calling himself James Helm drew a knife and cut a boy, whose name is unknown. In his attempt to escape he attacked and cut three unoffending parties, who happened to be in his way. Officer Ferguson, in attempting to arrest him, was the next to receive the knife, and died five minutes afterward. M. Benison, an old and respected citizen, who was one of the unfortunates, has since died, and it is thought that two others will die. Henry Myers, a driver for Engine Co. No. 2, it is believed, will die. The firemen swear vengeance against Helm. Intense excitement prevails, and it is believed he will never be allowed by the mob to have a trial. Some of the police force have already asserted their intention, if called on, to defend the jail. Helm gives his name as James Bennett Helm, of Floyd County, Tex., and a cousin to the notorious Jack Helm, of Texas.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 7.—On Saturday, Michael Foley, a track-hand of the Lafayette Railroad, was instantly killed at the depot of that road.

This morning the dead body of a friendless traveler was found at the stock-yards near Normal. It was ascertained that his name was James Lee, and that he was on his way from Kansas City to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—During a very heavy rain-storm, last night, a street railroad car was struck and thrown from the track at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Road and Seventh street, by a freight train on the latter road which was being backed up from Levee street. The car was a good deal broken, two or three passengers were badly bruised, and the driver, named D. C. Knight, was thrown under the car. He sustained a compound fracture of both legs, had several fingers cut off, and was cut and bruised about the head. The accident was caused by the negligence of Martin Keyton, the watchman of the Pacific Road, who failed to signal the street car of the approach of the train. Keyton, and also J. H. Haley, the engineer, and Charles Anderson and Scott Moore, brakemen, have been arrested, and bail for them is refused until the result of Knight's injuries is ascertained.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—An engine and tender used in constructing the Michigan & Big Rapids Railroad ran off the track last evening, near Holton, killing one man and fatally injuring another. Both were Norwegian laborers, names unknown.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The chief feature of Wall street to-day was the sudden change from comparative ease to sharp stringency in the money market. Early in the day loans were made at 1-16, but later the rates were 8-16 to ¼ until long after 3 o'clock. It is reported that Philadelphia drew $3,000,000 legal tenders from New York on Saturday, and this was given as one reason for the stringency to-day. Money is still coming in from the interior, and the express companies report the aggregate receipts as quite large during the past three days. It is charged that some of the banks have been doing a large business on the street loaning money at usurious rates of interest. The allusion of Recorder Hackett to these shylocks in his charge to the Grand Jury this morning was met defiantly by the lenders of money, and threats are made that money which last week commanded on the average about 2 per cent for use will be withheld from the market entirely. There was naturally much excitement over the sharp upward turn in money, and borrowers who neglected to make up their balances experienced great difficulty in obtaining currency even at current rates. Mercantile paper is neglected and nominal.

GOLD

was less active and lower, closing at 118¼. It is believed that the clique have been feeling the pulse of the market preliminary to a further advance.

STOCKS

were firm at the opening, but when money advanced a general decline of ¼ to 1½ per cent ensued. Harlem declined from 129 to 124½, advanced to 126¾, and sold at 125@126 in late afternoon dealings. Panama rose from 108½ to 109¾, and later reacted to 103½, the recovery at the close being about 2 per cent. This was owing to reports of an unfavorable exhibit at the annual meeting of the Panama Directors this afternoon. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Good Friday. Foreign exchange continues demoralized.

BONDS.

Governments closed firm at an advance, notwithstanding tight money and lower gold. A leading German banking firm bought $800,000 to-day for shipment, chiefly 1881s, new and old, 1865s, 1867s, and 10-40s. The same firm has shipped over twelve millions of Governments since the opening of the year.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, with a limited inquiry for the low grades. Medium grades close 10c to 15c lower. Winter wheat extras are like Spring extras. Shipping brands are scarce. Sales, 6,300 brls; receipts, 13,258 brls. The market for wheat was tame. Shippers hold off, millers buying only for pressing wants. There are buyers of No. 2 Milwaukee for May and first half of June at $1.58. Sales, 11,400 bu; receipts, 7,400 bu. Pork was higher and moderately active, with sales of 200 brls at $17.12½ for new mess, and $12.50 for uninspected old mess for future delivery; 500 brls for May on Saturday evening at $17.25. Receipts, 31 pkgs. In cut meats there is a light business, the want of ocean freights still interfering with the export trade. Sales of dry salted shoulders were at about 7½; pickled hams, 11¾@12c, as to weight. Receipts, 2,916 pkgs. Bacon ruled firm, with sales of 200 boxes for this month at 9½c for long, and 9¾c for short clear. Lard ruled quiet and the market was rather unsettled, with sales of 200 tcs of Western on the spot at 8¾c, and 300 tcs city steam at 8¾c. For future delivery April is held at 9c; May, 9¼c; and June 9¾c. Receipts, 3,140 pkgs.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places—Loss of Life.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—A fire occurred at Murfreesboro, Tenn., thirty miles from Nashville, at 3 o'clock this morning, commencing in Cook's family grocery store, on the east side of the public square, from which it spread to Reed's hardware store, and Mrs. McCorgall's millinery establishment, and several other stores were burned. The loss is not ascertained, but was mostly covered by insurance. Hartford loses $12,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 7.—The sash and door factory owned by Mr. Hume, of Oshkosh, and occupied by G. K. Colling, was burned about 3 o'clock this morning, together with contents; also two frame dwellings adjoining, belonging to A. C. Bates, and about $5,000 worth of lumber of the Harris Manufacturing Company. Loss, about $17,000; insurance, about $7,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 7.—The passenger and freight depot of the Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company at Winchester, Ill., was struck by lightning during the storm of yesterday afternoon, set on fire by the electricity, and burned to the ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—At a fire to-night in Sutter street, the son and daughter of John O. Day were burned to death. The children were in an upper story of the dwelling. The firemen were uninformed until too late to save them.

DETROIT, April 7.—A fire at Spring Lake this morning destroyed the residence of Charles E. Soule. Loss, $5,000; insured in the Phœnix for $3,500.

LOUISVILLE.

Board of Trade Meeting—Lottery Postponement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade occurred to-night. The Treasurer's report showed an expenditure of $8,000 during the year; balance on bank, $625; membership, 269 firms. James M. Duncan, President of the Planter's National Bank, was re-elected President, and Frank P. Smith, of J. Peters & Co., J. D. Allen, of Pirtle & Allen, T. R. Jefferson, of Jefferson Bros., elected Vice-Presidents. Much gratification was expressed at the favorable auspices under which the Board begins its new year.

The Public Library lottery drawing advertised for to-morrow has been postponed, as was generally anticipated. It will take place July 8, and Gov. Bramlette, in his report as nominee, says: it is postponed in order to have a full drawing, which he positively promises, in view of the extraordinary large number of tickets already sold. Five hundred thousand dollars have, accordingly, been deposited in the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, to pay the prizes in full, and can only be used for that purpose.

The New England Methodists.

BOSTON, April 7.—At to-day's session of the New England annual conference of the Methodists, the report of the Committee on the American Bible Society was submitted. The management was heartily indorsed, and resolutions commending their Society and asking the co-operation of the Church in aiding it, were adopted. The following persons were chosen officers of the Church Extension Society: President, the Rev. Joseph Scott; Vice-President, O. T. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. W. S. Leonard; Treasurer, James F. Magee. A resolution stating the need of a denominational missionary magazine to be issued monthly in New York, and urging immediate steps in this direction, was also adopted.

A Murderess Confesses.

PEORIA, Ill., April 7.—The *Democrat* of this city learns from parties over from Metamora that Mrs. Workman, the wife of the Eureka Methodist minister, has confessed having killed Mrs. Hedges, at Eureka, and says she did it in self-defense. The general feeling is that Mrs. Workman was driven frantic by her discovery of her husband's too intimate relations with the Widow Hadges, and in a fit of desperation killed the supposed cause of her domestic misery.

Lake Erie Navigation.

SANDUSKY, O., April 7.—The steamer Jay Cooke arrived here this evening at 7 o'clock from Detroit, being the first boat across the lake this season. She ran through twenty-five miles of ice between the mouth of Detroit River and Put-in-Bay. She reports the steamer Northwest, of the Detroit and Cleveland Line, at Put-in-Bay, unable to get through to-night, but will proceed to Cleveland to-morrow.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut Chooses a Democratic Governor.

Municipal Elections in Various Parts of the Country.

HARTFORD, April 7.—The election to-day is the quietest in this city and State for many years. A light vote will be polled as, traveling is very bad in many parts. The Legislature will probably be Republican. Gen. Hawley will be elected to Congress from this district by a larger majority than last fall. Starkweather will be re-elected in the Third District, and the chances are in favor of Kellogg's re-election in the Second, though that district will be close. The chances are in favor of Barnum, Democrat, in the Fourth District.

HARTFORD, 10 p. m., April 7.—This city gives Haven (Republican) for Governor, 3,147; Ingersoll (Democrat), 3,613; Smith (Temperance), 27, against last year's Jewell (Republican), 3,381; Hubbard (Democrat), 3,483.

New Britain gives Haven 821, Ingersoll 954, Smith 54, against Jewell 936, Hubbard 754.

Returns from 88 towns, including the above, foot Haven 11,088; Ingersoll, 11,691; Smith, 650. The same towns last year gave Jewell 13,389, Hubbard 11,661. The choice of a Governor by the people is doubtful. Hawley (Republican), for Congress in this district, is elected by about 1,400 majority.

HARTFORD, April 7, 11 p. m.—Meriden gives Haven 919, and Ingersoll 1,019, against last year Jewell 1,099, and Hubbard 808. New Haven city gives Haven, 4,771, and Ingersoll 5,584, against last year, Jewell 4,094, and Hubbard 4,674. Sixty-seven towns give Haven 17,546, Ingersoll 22,367, and Smith 681, against last year, Jewell 21,954, and Hubbard 21,545. Ingersoll is probably elected, by at least 2,000 majority.

Hartford County, with Hartland to hear from, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll 9,830, and Smith 395. Hawley, for Congress, 9,778; and Kendall, 8,985.

HARTFORD, April 7—Midnight.—Seventy-five towns give Haven 18,616, Ingersoll 24,122, and Smith 683, against Jewell 23,370, and Hubbard 23,090, last year. Ingersoll's majority over all as far as heard from is 4,728. The towns yet to hear from gave Jewell 1,721 majority last year.

HARTFORD, April 7—Midnight.—Starkweather (Rep.), for Congress in the Third District, is undoubtedly re-elected.

Gen. Hawley runs about 1,600 ahead of the Republican State ticket, in his district, and is elected by about 1,900 majority. Last fall he had 633.

Ingersoll (Dem.) is elected Governor by the people by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be close.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 7.—At midnight the *Evening Post* has returns from 159 towns, which show an Opposition gain over last spring of 7,585, of which 1,857 are for Smith, the Temperance candidate for Governor. Ingersoll's majority will be about 4,000.

In the Second Congressional District Kellogg has 253 majority, with four towns to hear from. These towns gave a Republican majority, last year, of 145.

In the First Congressional District Hawley has 1,288 majority, with four towns to hear from, which gave a Republican majority, last year, of 4.

In the Third Congressional District, Starkweather is re-elected by about 1,200 majority.

In the Fourth District, Barnum, Democrat, has 1,949 majority, with two towns to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority last year of 47. Bridgeport goes—Haven, 1,642; Ingersoll, 2,094; Smith, 150.

Danbury gives Haven 601, Ingersoll 629, Smith 10.

Norwalk gives Haven 775, Ingersoll, 667.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7, 1:30 a. m.—Hartford County, wanting Hartland, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll 9,330, Smith 288.

New Haven County, wanting Woodbridge, gives Haven 7,922, Ingersoll 8,192, Smith 448.

New London County, wanting Franklin and Salem, give Haven 4,645; Ingersoll 3,956; Smith 515.

Fairfield County complete gives Haven 6,792; Ingersoll 7,922; Smith 205.

Windham County wanting Columtown, gives Haven 2,864; Ingersoll 1,870; Smith 194.

Litchfield County, wanting Sharon, gives Haven 3,758; Ingersoll, 4,584; Smith, 109.

Middlesex County, wanting Killingworth, gives Haven 2,695; Ingersoll, 2,895; Smith, 191.

Tolland County, wanting Union and Willington, gives Haven 1,732; Ingersoll, 1,768; Smith, 194.

Total, Haven, 38,685; Ingersoll, 44,101; Smith, 2,056.

HARTFORD, April 8.—2 p. m.—The Senate probably stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Last year it was 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The returns up to 1 o'clock have been coming in so slowly that, aside from the office of Mayor, comparatively little is known. Eight wards and precincts show a gain of 844 for Davis, Republican, for Mayor, over the Presidential vote, the largest part of which was in the German wards. Six precincts give now and Johnson, Democrat and Liberal Republican, is elected by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The Republicans seem to have no hopes of any part of their general city ticket, save the candidate for City Solicitor, John W. Warrington. It will probably be late to-night before much will be known definitely concerning the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, aside from those who were running on both tickets.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8—2 a. m.—Twelve Wards and Precincts show Davis, Republican, gains 1,424 over the present vote, but nothing to indicate the change on previous estimates of Johnson's, Democrat, majority. There seems no doubt that Bishop Keck, Carberry, Wright, Hunt, and Rowland, Democrats, and Liberal candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention are elected. King, Headley, Freiburg, and Johnson were on both tickets and of course elected. The returns with reference to the four Police Commissioners elected under the new law are more meagre. Gaither, Republican candidate from the First District, is having large gains, but the Republicans are by no means sanguine of his election. There is now hardly a doubt but that the whole city Democratic ticket is elected, notwithstanding Warrington, whose election there appeared some indications earlier in the evening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 7.—The election in the State to-day has resulted in the re-election of Judge Christiancy, Republican, without opposition, and of H. C. Walker and Andrew Climie, Republicans, as Regents of the State University, by a very large majority, no practical work being done in opposition to them, though a Liberal ticket was nominally in the field. In this city the vote for Regents stood: Doty, Democrat, 3,645; Fitch, Democrat, 3,436; Walker, Republican, 3,197; Climie, Republican, 2,701. Albert Botsford, Democrat, was elected to the Council from the First Ward to fill a vacancy, by 180 majority. For Superior Court Judge, Lyman Cochrane, Democrat, has 392, and William Jennison, Republican, 2,848. For the Board of Estimates, the anti-Park general ticket has an average of 2,400 votes, and the Park ticket averages 2,400. The anti-Park men have a three-fourths majority in the entire Board. The local elections throughout the State are divided on local issues.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 7.—The election passed off quietly. Very little excitement was manifested, except on the Mayor and Marshal tickets, which were independently elected A. H. Deamles Mayor, over H. P. Ward, Republican, by not over 48 majority, while the Republicans elect John Kintzinger Marshal, over Owen Hardy, Democrat, by 142 majority, and the Third Ward still to hear from. The following are the Aldermen elected: First Ward, A. A. Cooper, Reformer; Second, J. J. Lenehan, Democrat; Third, John Krayer, Democrat; Fourth, J. W. Parker and John Beach, Reformers; Fifth, A. C. Kaiser, Democrat, and George Fangler, Reformer. Beach and Fangler were elected to fill vacancies. Wm. Graham, Republican, is elected City Attorney over C. A. Gondolfor, Democrat. As the returns come in slowly, counting in some wards being post-poned till to-morrow, it is impossible to make an accurate statement, but the above result is generally conceded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—In the city election here to-day, John Huntington, Republican candidate for Mayor, was defeated by Charles Otis, Democrat. This result is due to a variety of causes, Huntington having been a member of the City Council for many years, and made enemies on various issues. The remainder of the Republican City ticket and delegates to the Constitutional Convention, were elected by large majorities. The vote was light, and the interest limited.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 7.—The election for Postmaster, ordered by Congressman Corwin, resulted in favor of J. R. Cameron, the present incumbent, beating Capt. Kellogg by four votes.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—The election passed off very quietly. The returns come in so slowly that anything more than crude guesses are useless. The indications are that Bull, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected. Bickley and Baker, both Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

DAYTON, O., March 7.—The election passed off without excitement. The Democratic city ticket is mostly elected in the Council and School Board; representatives for the Constitutional Convention; Clay, Democrat, and Shultis, Republican, are probably elected in Montgomery County.

NILES, Mich., April 7.—Niles city and township have gone Democratic by an increased majority, owing to the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, on account of the nomination of a citizens' ticket.

BATON ROUGE, April 7.—The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—The entire Republican ticket for Mayor, Recorder, and four Aldermen was elected to-day by majorities ranging from 100 to 350.

NEW YORK.

Nixon, the Condemned Murderer—Revengeful Action—The Italian Gas Workers—Two of Them Prefer Suicide to Work—Wholesale Dog-Killing—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Nixon, the condemned murderer, who had partially recovered from the serious illness consequent upon his terror at his sentence, had a relapse to-day, and is in thought that he cannot recover.

James Julian, a New street broker, was arrested this afternoon by the Sheriff, on a charge preferred by James M. Dixon, of refusing to account for $10,000 alleged to have been deposited in his care by the plaintiff on March 14, 1873. David D. Wright made an affidavit that he had seen the money deposited. The complaint purposed to be witnessed by Thomas Sedler, of No. 8 Broadway, and Notary Public. Julian gave bail in $10,000, and was released. Deputy Sheriff Jarvis was somewhat astonished to see Mr. Sedler appear as attorney for the defendant, and, on subsequent investigation, it turned out that Wright was the assumed name for Philip Stanley, who is under indictment on a charge of forging Wabash and Fort Wayne certificates, with which it was recently attempted to flood the market. Julian was approached at the time by Stanley with a proposition to join in the scheme, but refused. After Stanley's arrest, his two sons, who were in Julian's office, were discharged, and it is believed the present action was taken for revenge.

When their men struck on Saturday, the New York Gas Company recruited their force from the swarm of recently-arrived Italian emigrants, who have been idling about the streets since the ice was cleared away. These men have not taken kindly to the new work. Constant explosions of unskillfully handled retorts frightened them, and many sickened at the smell of escaping gas. On Saturday, two went out of their minds, and committed suicide by plunging into the river. This afternoon the steamer George Birbeck arrived at the Gas Works with a score of additional hands. The moment she touched the pier, over 100 of the Italians, who had been working since Saturday, simultaneously threw down their tools, and made a rush for the boat. The Captain drew a pistol and, springing to the gangway, drove them back. The majority subsequently returned to work, but some positively refused to do so, and a few jumped into the river and swam to passing vessels. The fact that these men are kept at work against their will excites intense indignation among a few to whom it is known, and it is expected that its publication to-morrow in the daily papers will provoke an outbreak.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Of the Atlantic passengers who left this city last evening by the Erie Railway, thirty received tickets to Chicago; twenty to Cleveland, O.; four to Duluth, Minn.; three to Minnesota; three to Youngstown, O.; two to Detroit, and one to Saginaw, Mich. Among those for Chicago is Mr. Glanfield, who has worked for a number of years in that city.

Two of the Italians taken from Ward's Island to supply the places of the men who left the works of the New York Gas Company, on Saturday, preferred death to that kind of industry, and drowned themselves. Others clamored to be returned to the island, to await less exhausting employment.

On Saturday a check was received at the Custom-House from the Treasury Department for $71,000, the amount due the informer in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. suit. During the week the Collector, Naval Officer, and ex-Surveyor Connell, it is expected, will receive $20,000 each, as their moieties for the penalties recovered from the firm.

The Societe Alsace-Lorraine, of this city, has forwarded an address to President Thiers, felicitating him on his successful efforts to secure the early liberation of French territory from German occupation.

The New York East Conference has appointed a committee to make arrangements, in concurrence with committees in other sections of the country, for the proper celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the first Methodist Conference in America.

Robert Mailler, while drunk, yesterday, broke into the house of his father, in Brooklyn, and assaulted him with a knife. The latter seized a stick and clubbed his son nearly to death.

President Bargh has written to Mayor Havemeyer suggesting that in view of the approaching season when it is supposed that dogs are most inclined to become mad, the city shall appropriate a lot of ground and erect a small building thereon, to be used for the destruction of dogs by carbonic acid.

Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, urged them to deal severely with offenders against the usury laws, saying: "Theft of industry and of regular profits by means of the immoral and unlawful machinations of capitalists or moneyed institutions ought to command your attention much more than ordinary larceny."

Up to the recess to-day, the only new point educed in the Mutual Life Insurance Company investigation was that Police Commissioner Manniere had obtained $2,000, which, it is said, had been used at Washington to relieve the Company from taxation, and charged to the account of "legal expenses."

Upon cross-examination, Mr. McCullough acknowledged that the charges made by him against the Company had been investigated by a committee of Boston stockholders and the Superintendent of Insurance for this State, and declared without foundation.

Eugene C. De Pinkney, who keeps a banking and exchange office in the basement, 68 Wall street, was to-day arrested and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on the charge of swindling a German immigrant, John C. Korsendorffer, out of $300.

The counsel of Robert Blakely, charged with the murder of Maud Merrill, to-day applied for a delay in order to obtain proof of the prisoner's insanity. Decision reserved.

Miss Laura Keene, the actress, has brought suit against C. M. Brelaford, of the American Literary Bureau, to recover $15,000 damages for alleged libel.

The trial of John Van Brykle, butcher, charged with poisoning his wife last October, began in Brooklyn to-day.

The general term of the Court of Common Pleas to-day decided, in the suit of Isaac Edelmuth against Alexander McGare, that under the law of this State the lottery business is unlawful; that any contract which has the effect of abetting it is void, and that the lease of a place of business for the purpose of selling lottery tickets is invalid.

Judge Tappan, on the application for a release of Mrs. Meyers, a witness in the Goodrich case, to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow.

United States Marshal Barlow to-day seized in Brooklyn the propeller Pigeon, bark Ruth, and schooner Emma F. Law, under process of the United States Court.

The express line from New York to Boston via the Long Island Railroad will be resumed May 15.

No new developments to-night in the gas-men's strike. The street lamps and private dwellings are supplied with gas to almost the usual extent. The light is, however, dim, and wanes dim very frequently, as if about to go out, but again brightens up and burns steady. The New York Company was to-day reinforced by thirty men from the Manhattan Company, and, besides, they have procured a number of German and Irish laborers, who prove better workmen than the Italians.

Congressman Roosevelt has given his back-pay to the Board of Education of this city to be used to furnish prizes for deserving pupils.

Spring Freshets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 7.—The present freshet in the Illinois River at this point is unprecedented this spring. The river has risen fully eight feet since the commencement of the storm on Saturday evening, and is still rising fast. Great quantities of rain must have fallen in the regions drained by the Kankakee and Fox Rivers. Many barges of ice shipped from LaSalle and Peru have been tied up along the Lower Illinois for lack of water, but it is now believed there will be plenty for moving them onward. The canal-boat Gipsey Queen, from Joliet, passed out of the canal light yesterday, and awaits towage at Henry.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—The freshet caused by the late rains has covered the Techua Valley, on the line of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway, to a depth of 4 feet, and has carried away the south abutments of bridges on either side of Iechua. Large bodies of men are engaged in repairing damages, and travel will be resumed on the road beyond Iechua in a few days.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 7.—The river is 13 feet above low water mark, and still rising. Part of a boom broke this morning, and it is estimated about 2,000,000 feet logs passed down. The river at Sunbury is within 12 inches of the flood of 1865.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strike of the Gas-Men in New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Andrew Casey, a striker, assaulted Robert Bloom as the latter was going home from the gas-works, last evening. Casey was promptly arrested.

The men of the New York Gas Company are the only ones on a strike. The employes of other companies refuse, thus far, to join them. The police, in large force, are still on duty. Leaves of absence to the firemen are suspended for the present.

There is a full supply of gas in the down-town districts to-night. The strikers say they will hold out. No disturbance is reported to-day, and all the men are at work except those discharged by the New York Company. A committee of workmen now employed in the Manhattan Company waited on the leaders of the strikers of the New York Company to-day to make arrangements for a joint meeting this evening to consult, relative to the strike of the former.

The anticipated strike of the Brooklyn carpenters did not take place to-day, but the movement is threatened.

LOUISIANA.

Double Tragedy—An Assassination—The Franklin Bar.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—William Merriman, aged 19, and a negro man, killed each other in an altercation, on Saturday night at Dryas Creek Station, on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad.

The assassination of W. P. McDonald, at a hotel, in Vernon, Jackson Parish, is reported. He was shot through the window at night, by an unknown party, with a double-barrel shot-gun.

A riotous demonstration on the part of some negroes, in Grant Parish, is reported. Some whites were ordered to leave the parish, and obeyed. It is stated their residences were afterward plundered.

A telegram from Franklin, La., says that Henry Train, Republican, Judge of the Third Judicial District, arrived this morning, and opened the regular term of the District Court. The members of the Franklin bar positively refused to appear and practice before him.

MEMPHIS.

The Newell Murder—Two Clerks, the Principals in a Duel.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Robert Coleman and John Keel, charged with shooting John Newell on Friday night, were brought before Judge Hay to-day. After a partial examination, the case was postponed till to-morrow, the defendants by consent of counsel being placed under bonds of $10,000 each.

A duel was fought on Saturday afternoon, two miles south of the city, by two young clerks, James Foster and John Montgomery. After exchanging four shots the latter was shot in the arm. The seconds interfered and the matter was amicably adjusted, each having received a bullet in his clothing.

CITY ITEMS.

Officers Slayton and Gallagher yesterday recovered $2,000 worth of millinery goods, which were stolen from the store of J. Hobson & Co., Nos. 495 and 497 State avenue, last Friday night. The goods were found in the pawn shop of A. J. Andrews & Co., No. 533 State street. The officers worked the case up with great skill, and the capture of the thieves will not be long delayed.

At 11 o'clock last night a man named Henry Mack, who resides at No. 46 Norton street, was run over by a switch engine on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, on Kinzie street, near the corner of Hay. Both legs were cut off below the knee. Mack was intoxicated, and fell in front of the engine while attempting to cross the track before it. Roundsman Simmons saw the accident, and carried the wounded man to a store near by. Dr. Robert Hartcourt amputated both legs.

The Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE, April 7.—The Mormon Conference is in full blast. The attendance is large and increasing. Brigham Young delivered a long discourse to-day, the main point being against Gentile sectarian schools being introduced here from Babylon. He urged the mothers to educate their own children, and not allow outsiders to interfere with the Kingdom of God. He denounced the growing disinclination to pay tithing. The salvation of the people is imperiled by the non-performance of duty. Apostle Woodruff also urged the importance of the saints paying the tithing, and deplored the waning receipts of the Church Treasury.

Progress on the various railroads is encouraging.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A telegram from Gen. Canby, this afternoon, reports the death, at Tule Lake, yesterday, of Dr. Thomas McMillan, of heart disease. He was a resident of Kentucky.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—Mrs. A. J. Reynolds, a distinguished lady, wife of the absconding Sheriff of Athens County, died at Athens on Sunday morning, it is said, from grief caused by her husband's conduct.

STEVENSON, Ala., April 7.—Louis Cargile, born in North Carolina in 1763, the oldest citizen of Jackson County, died yesterday, aged 108 years. He lived here sixty years.

Judge Lynch at Streator, Ill.

PEORIA, April 7.—The *Democrat*, of this city, has information to the effect that O'Neal, the murderer, who was confined in the Peoria County Jail, last fall, for killing a man at El Paso, and who was acquitted at a late term of the Woodford Circuit Court, killed another man at Streator, LaSalle County, a day or two ago. He attempted to get out of town, but a crowd of excited miners caught him, and hanged him without further ado. No particulars have been received.

Recent Murders—Indian Raids.

OMAHA, April 7.—On Saturday last the bodies of Richard Bell and C. E. Hildebrand were found on the Loup fork, about twenty-five miles north of Kearney Junction, Neb. A man by the name of Frank, who was trapping with them is suspected of having committed the murder.

A party of Indians have been making a raid on the settlers about the Loup fork, and are reported to have gotten away with quite a number of horses.

Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 7.—The Senate to-day passed a bill creating the office of Circuit Clerk, in counties containing 10,000 inhabitants. The House passed bills creating three new counties.—Faulkner, Howard, and Stone. The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations of the House, all Democrats, reported favorably on a memorial to Congress, asking that the benefit of the bankrupt law be extended to Arkansas.

Another Shipwreck.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The agents of the steamship Thorwaldsen have a cable dispatch saying that she was wrecked in the sound off the Swedish coast, on the night of April 4. The passengers and crew are all safe. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. She is fully insured.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The steamship Greece, from New York, arrived here. The Tauringia is at Plymouth, and the City of New York at Queenstown.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Arrived, steamers Idaho, City of Brooklyn, and City of Bristol, from Liverpool.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—The Chamber of Commerce annual election took place to-day. O. J. Hale was elected President; John Nazro and John Johnston, Vice-Presidents; with a strong Board of Directors pledged to erect or cause to be erected a new Chamber of Commerce, to be ready for occupancy Jan. 1, 1875.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Buenaventura Ciensi, who killed Manual Escudero, clerk of the Mexican Consul, on Saturday, was discharged by the Police Court. It was proved that the prisoner acted in self defense.

The British steamship Altona is due at this port from Hong Kong, April 15.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Four Whites Killed.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SURVEYING CORPS, ARKANSAS CITY, March 23.

EDITOR LEAVENWORTH JOURNAL: On Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., Eddie M. Deming started out with his party to complete his Township 37, north of Range 1E, west of the Indian Meridian, about ten or sixteen miles south of State line, near the ninety-ninth meridian of west longitude, in the Indian Territory. He expected to get it finished by noon. About 11 a. m. he sent one of his cornermen to camp. He got in all right. When he left the party they had about three miles to meander down the left bank of the Cimmaron River. Eddie and his party failed to get in that night, but, as we had no idea of danger, we did not suspect for